THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear,"

The Monitor's view

Eurocommunism

the West. That the Russians should be edgy wise. The fact is, Europe's Communist Parties about the growing independence of the Com- are not small conspiratorial organizations. munist Parties of Western Europe is understandable; they see their dream of a united communist world led by Moscow fading. But the West, too, confronts an extremely difficult period when Communists may begin to participate in the governments of Europe, posing a challenge to the whole raison d'être and fabric of the NATO alliance.

Thus, ironically, Eurocommunism - a version of Marxism which stresses transition to socialism by purliamentary means - bedevils both East and West. Both sides are groping for how to deal with the phenomenon. The Russtans are angrily tashing out at Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo for his outspoken criticism of Soviet policies. They are also making known their displeasure with their French and Italian comrades. After agreeing at Berlin a year ago that the "fraternal parties" should be allowed to go their own independent route to socialism, they now may be trying to lighten their ideological controls. Not only would Moscow like to restore the unity of the international communist movement and its dominance as "leader" of the movement, it would like to forestall impact of Eurocommunist ideas on the parties and regimes in Eastern Europe. The Soviet empire, in short, appears threatened. The East European nations could one day demand

There is a certain amount of comfort in seeing the Soviet Union squirm, of course. Indeed it should be counted a positive thing that one thing. What they would do if they took Communists appear to remain nationalists power is an unknown quantity.

above all and that debate, discussion and perhaps change of thinking are going on in Communist ranks. Change ultimately must come ner by saying it cannot live with Communist from within and we perhaps are witnessing the beginnings of this process

But this does not minimize the potential dif-

poses a greater danger to the Soviet Union or than their predecessors and this is probably They are mass parties with hundreds of thousands of members who see in Marxism - not Leninism - a doctrine that can rid their socleties of economic and social ills. Their appeal is great and they could well come to

Obviously the voters of Italy, France, and other nations are entitled themselves to decide what kind of government they want and who shall participate in it. If the Communists are in fact voted in, there is little the United States can do about it. It would be needless to antagonize the Communists in advance - as well as Europeans at large by making it appear the United States is interfering in their internal af-

However, we feel strongly it would disserve the West's interests to fall to stress the dangers of communist ideas and the almost certain negative impact on NATO if Communists took power. The independence of Moscow which the Eurocommunists now are displaying is welcome of course. But it is no measure of what policies would be pursued by them if they came to control governments. It should not be forgotten that, however reformist, the West European Communist Parties remain Marxist. They are committed to socialism, including large-scale nationalization of industry, and they are anything but democratic in their internal structure. To stress parliamentary procedures and support for NATO while they are out of power - or a minority power - is

course now. It must not paint itself into a corelection victories. But neither should it encourage the Irend. On the contrary, if President ficulties posed by the growing strength of Communist forces. In Western Europe. President Carter and his Secretary of State have adopted ment. Carter is to be consistent about human rights

'And he's absolutely harmless. as long as you push the right buttons'



The hunger challenge

The National Academy of Sciences study of world food supply boils down to a demand for follow-up to the 1974 World Food Conference, is fresh thinking by all nations. Hunger can be banished, the study concludes, if both industrial and developing countries smash through the stereotyped thinking and outmoded per-ceptions that are the main obstacle.

For industrial nations, especially the United States, this means facing up to the fact that pouring on fertilizer, pesticides, and irrigation water in an energy-intensive forced feeding of the land is no longer an acceptable recipe for

The industrialized nations must boost food output by the agricultural equivalent of another United States by 2000, the study finds. It adds that "traditional" industrialized farming can achieve this only at the cost of runnway will summon the will to do so.

What is needed, particularly for the United States, is a revitalization of long-neglected ag-

tional institutional barriers that inhibit food production. Some of these are economic systems that deny small poor farmers access to needed capital. Some are pressures that force these farmers of the land to swell the ranks of hungry urbenites, some are time hallowed modes of living that relard development both of efficient farming and of distribution, and proper storage of the harvosts.

Noting that Sri Lanka, South Koroa, Talwan, Kernla State in India (and of course, China) driven away from Malaysia, Singapore, In-donesia, Singapore again, They were heading for Thalland when their boat broke up off Mahave solved the problem of bunger, seven hough their per capita annual incomes are below \$500, the neademy study says that others. can loain from these successes.

Constant of Contract by King & Outer Lines, Volume in Autorities of Contract o

that the challenge of hunger is more a chalrial resources. Assessments by some 1,500 ex-perts lead to the conclusion that the most efa joint endeavor to develop an agriculture that can feed the world without relying on chemicals and massive use of oil. And this, the experts say, will be in the best self-interest of the

There is no need to despair at the magnitude and complexity of the food challenge. This

poracy haven.

lenge to thinking than it is a matter of matefective help the United States can give hungry nations is to contribute its scientific strength to

four young man who left Vietnam last Decem-

ber in a small boat. They were successively

laysia. Those who got ashore were jailed.

Frank talk to Israel

Bank and Gaza from consideration in peace Therefore Mr. Carter is in effect invited talks. His position is fully consistent with the new Prime Minister to clarify his position letter and intent of United Nations Resolution when he visits Washington noxt month. 242. That resolution, which the Israelis themselves have accepted as the basis for negotiailons, contains three basic elements: withdrawal of Israel "from territories occupied" in the 1967 war; guarantee of Israel's "right to live in peace" within "secure and recognized boundaries"; and a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem

Hence Mr. Carter is reaffirming three objectives agreed to by the governments concerned. by the stance taken by the new government of Menahem Begin is understandable. Mr. Begin

That the administration appears concerned says publicly Israel is willing to negotiate without preconditions, but he and his foreign minister nonetheless indicate they believe Israel

statos, is a revitalization of long-neglected agricultural research to develop crops and farming methods that minimizes the rised for old the property of the land in family groups aboard small and often

cially the United States, but also France, Can-which would include trade, open borders. not very seaworthy vessels. For them, the ada, and Australia - are capable of absorbing the refugees and ought to be their ultimate tragedy is that, even after a successful escape and ocean trip, they are not being warmly wel-comed or willingly absorbed in the adjacent destination. But some, such as the U.S. and Canada, already have accepted a number of Indo-China refugees, and the Western nations mentioned should not be expected to accept. Asian countries in which they seek even a temthis burden alone and indefinitely. As an example of how such refugees are bounced from port to port, there is the case of

cepting a irickle of 100 "boat people!" refugees a month, But the process is lamentably slow. Admittedly, the problem is a difficult one. Is rael has just made a most commendable token gesture in accepting 66 Victoamese picked up at sea by one of its ships. If other nations would take stibilar humanitarian measures. laysia. Those who got ashore were jaued.

It is not that the south Asians are being unduly hard hearted attom the refugees Most of their own with out facing a need to provide for destilute vistinamese. Nor do the Asians want to jaopardize some of the pressure would be eased and hope restored for the refuges. Meshwhile, greater awareness of the problem and a proper long raigs plan for those turning their backs on communicipality are essential

minding Israel that it cannot exclude the West maria, which would include the West By Israel still accept 242 as the overall frame for negotiations? Or is it changing its population The answer will be crucial to peace.

The UN resolution does not, and nevel of course, ruled out the possibility of changes in the pre-1967 boundaries. It will posely left vague. It does not specify withdrawal from "the" territories or l "all" territories but simply "from territories It thus leaves open the door to minor red tions — which the United States deems in

Similarly is there justifiable concern what appears to be a growing militaicy and American Jewish leaders. Sen. Jacob. strong criticism of the administration's

matic recognition, and the like. Moreover United States reportedly is making clear to Arab states that, while sovereignly over lands would be restored to them, they not be allowed to remilitarize security and along Israel's frontiers. In other words, would be placed on their sovereignty in Under special provisions, the U.S. still is ac- gitimate interest of Israel's security.

in sum, this is not a time for ward and emotional reactions. It is a time for de fications and for an open mind. Admittedy in Israel which is asked to give up what is fineline. tangible territory, and this makes session most difficult. But if Prime Missession will approach his talks with Prescarter in the spirit of no preconditions to the spirit of the prescalet for he professes, he will make it easier for United States to press on the Arabs (hose crete moves which will help achieve what tael rightly demands—a true peace.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



How African whites see Carter policy

By Guatirey Godsell Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Carter administration's Africa policy - spelled but in detail by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in St. Louis July 1 - is already being put to the

Vance's firm but urgent utterance on Rhodesia – "The choice between negotiated settlement and violent solution must be made now" - new cracks and strains have appeared within the white minority governing the country.

And from South Africa — put on no-

tice by Mr. Vance that the U.S. intends henceforth to keep up the pressure for a change in Prime Minister John Vorster's race policies - has come a guarded response, with Foreign Min-

Splits in Smith party

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Growing dissatisfaction with Ian Smith's leadership among Rhodesia's hardliners could lead to the collapse of Mr. Smith's government and its replace-

ment by a military government, some analysts in southern Africa say.

Hints of the dissatisfaction of the top military leaders came in a speech at the border town of Umtall by the Commander of Operations, Lt. Gen. Poter

The difficulties Mr. Smith is facing within his own Rhodesia Front Party were highlighted by the recent resignation of party chairman Des Frost and by the formation July 5 of a new right-wing Rhodesian Action Party (RAP), which has the support of some servicemen. *Please turn to Page 13

"positive aspects" in the Secretary of State's St. Louis speech. The positive aspects (as Mr. Botha

saw them) were probably: (1) Mr. . Vance's insistence that the U.S. inlended concerning itself with human ★Please turn to Page 13

Brezhnev: he's got a right to sing the blues

Washington cool, Africa critical and Eurocommunism is spreading

By Joseph C. Harsch

Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has had another unset lling week.

The official Communist Party newspaper of Romania Scinteia, came out (July 5) in favor of independent "Eurocommunism." Everything said in a long editorial distributed by the official state news agency was diametrically opposed to the Moscow position on this touchy subject.

President Nimeiry of Sudan, once a Soviet client state, de-nounced (July 2) Soviet activities in Africa as the "new Soviet imperialism." This happened at a "summit" of the heads of the Organization of African Unity at Libréville, Gabon. An Egyptian delegation member said that "the only issue that really matters here is that of Soviet interference in Africa."

President Carter of the United States canceled out the B-1 comber program on June 30 but put in its place a policy calling for deployment of the cruise missile, a new weapon which seems to disconcert the Soviets more than the bomber. It is a weapon's generation ahead of anything the Russians have.

President Carter's Ambassador in Moscow prepared to deliver over the Soviet radio and television network an American Fourth of July message to the Soviet people which asserted the President's intention to continue to speak out for human rights whenever and wherever he saw them being violated. The remark was adjudged at the Kremlin to be so "unfriendly" that the Ambassador, Malcolm Toon, was not allowed on the air. Instead, he was summoned the next day (July 5) to the Brezhnev presence where he was lectured or the aspects of Carter policy which the Kremiin claims do "not accord with the aim of a constructive development" of Soviet American relations.

In Washington, "high sources" continued to talk about the possibility of making modern American military technologies

The only bright spot in the news for Mr. Brezhnev was a spirited defense of Moscow and its policies by Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhai. This was in an interview Mr. Cunhal gave to a New York Times correspondent and which appeared July 3. But Mr. Cunhal leads the least successful of Western Europe Communist parties; he had his big opportunity to take over power in Portugal last year - and

lows a provious week in which his visit to Paris was anything but a success. He had apparently gone there expecting some

Why your two-billionth hamburger tasted just like the first

By David Anable

In serried ranks, six abreast, onward, onward, march the five hundred, into the jaws

Here at Equity Meat Corporation's shiny new hamburger plant, computerized, stain less steel machines send exactly 540 beef patties per machine per minute - 2 million. per plant per day - marching past the "patty-pickers" (who smooth out the overlaps), dashing into the ice-steaming freezer tunnel, and dropping off the ends of the conveyor belts with military precision - click, clack, click, clack.

And Equity funnels every one of these precision-made patties directly to McDonald's, America's No. 1 fast-food chain.

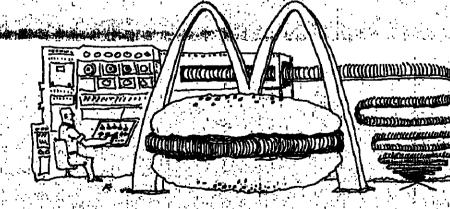
Not the tiniest fly flits around the cool, cavernous plant, where the carcasses of 450 cattle a day are ground into one tenth of a pound, all-beef hamburgers. The computer, with its flashing lights and dials, ensures that each identical 4%-inch patty contains precisely the "right" amounts of moisture (65 percent), protein (17 percent), and fat

school in Illinois - will grill the still-frozen pads according to their uniform, second-bying (make that 11/2 teaspoons of pepper to just one pound of sait) the patty cooks and shrinks and - surprise, surprise - slips exactly into its 4-inch-diameter bun.

Lo, the Big Mac . . . a programmed product of low price and unvarying high quality, the triumph of science and technology over the ancient art of cookery. The genius of a chef's whim has been whittled into a well-drilled commercial operation. And what family can argue with the bumper-dollar benefits?

Last year, Keystone Foods Corporation. which owns Equity Meat, ground out more than a billion burgers for McDonald's about 45 percent of the chain's voracious

A new McDonald's a day is the pace of openings in the United States. The big "M". now also can be found in 22 other countries,



from Japan to Australia, from Britain to South Africa. And the sign above each store currently reads: "Over 22 billion sold."

To make uniformity still more profitably uniform, Keystone Foods is moving into the cattle-rearing business; From call to customer, from hoof to paper plats, the meatproducing process will be laboratory con-trolled.

"Vertical integration" it's called in busi-

ness jargon. For 250,000 Hoistein cows and steers mooing in the Texas pastures it means a regulated diet for 12 to 14 months.

Meanwhile, outside this new \$3 million processing plant, the Stars and Stripes rise up the pole at dawn and subside at dusk under the watchful eye of the computer. As: for any wasted meat inside, there is none; it's turned into soap - to wash one's hands, perhaps, after a burger snack.

Mediterranean Sea will be made fit for a fish

Highlights



BACKWATERS OF AFRICA, A Monitor correspondent gives, in words and photographs, a glimpse of the land of Gambia, made popular with tourists this summer as the root of Alex Haley's book "Roots." Page 16

CRUISE MISSILES. President Carter's decision to abandon the B-1 bomber and consideration of the cruise missile has repercussions for NATO countries and for détente.

NEWSPAPER REVOLUTION. Britain is pioneering a new kind of newspaper — transmitted on the television screen. Page 21

ANGER IN TAIWAN. A speech on Washington's Asian policy has ongered Talwan. Nowhere did the Secretary of State mention that country an omission that suggests to the Taiwanese that the U.S. is about to "derecognize" them. Page 9

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Founded in 1800 by Mary Bakar Eddy An International Daily Newspaper

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The 'Colombian connection'

By James Nelson Goodsell

Bogotá, Colombia It was 9:30 at night. The sky was darker than usual with threatening rain clouds. The airport at the Colombian port of Santa Marta still hummed, for it was waiting for a delayed commercial flight.

A darkened ambulance, its siren silent. drove onto the tarmac and headed for a parked executive jet that had arrived the day before.

Pulling up beside the jet, five men scrambled out of the ambulance. Two went aboard the plane to ready it for takeoff. The other three, working hurriedly, lifted a stretcher from the ambulance and eased it over to the jet's door.

At that point, agents of DAS, Colombia's federal bureau of investigation, suddenly appeared, halted the maneuver, and arrested the five men. A sixth man, who was on the stretcher, was returned to a local hospital where he had supposedly been under police guard after a plane crash in the rugged mountains east of Santa Marta.

An incident out of a spy novel? A melodramatic segment of a soap opera?

The events at Santa Marta's airport that night two weeks ago were one more incident in a growing struggle between Colombia's hard-pressed police forces and an international drug network that has made

this country probably the key center of drug traffic not only in the Western Hemisphere but throughout the world.

Last year, it is estimated, the drug traffic in Colombia netted no less than half a billion dollars. Some sources suggest it was more like one billion dollars, a whopping sum in a country that legally earned \$3 billion from its main export, coffee.

In fact, marijuana and cocaine are second only to coffee in value of exports from

It is hard to cite a precise dollar amount for, of course, the traffic is illegal. But "we're talking about multi-ton shipments," says one DAS official, most of which goes to the United States by air or boat, in large or in small quantities.

Some 70 percent of the world trade in cocaine passes through Colombia, DAS officials estimate, with much of it manufactured here from raw coca leaves brought in from Bolivia and Peru. Very little coca is actually grown here.

But Colombia grows marijuana in great abundance - and more than half of the marijuana consumed in the U.S. is believed to be of Colombian origin.

So far Colombia has spent only small sums to deal with the problem - an estimated \$3 million last year. This year it will probably spend closer to \$8 million, evi-

dence of the growing concern felt here. The DAS raid on the executive jet we part of the effort by Colombian authorities to make inroads on what Mr. Rivas call "our worst problem."

Colombia's anti-narcotic campaign is hampered not only by lack of money, but also by a number of other factors, including the lack of aircraft to help locate marijuan fields, collection depots, laboratories for producing cocaine, and embarkation points,

Colombia has some of the most rugged and inaccessible terrain anywhere in South America. Three chains of the Andes mountains dominate the western half of the country, with the eastern portion a vast, uninhabited tract of rain forest.

There also is a long-established criminal network here that has expanded its activities to absorb more and more of the illegal narcotics trade and Colombian authorities until lately, have not had a sense of urgency to combat the situation.

This is changing, and in the past two weeks there have been extensively reported raids on three different cocalne laboratories in widely separated parts of the country. Some 20 people, mostly foreigners, ver ar. rested in these raids, and two more cap. destine runways were discovered in ms/ tain valleys.

In the process there was one shootoit be tween suspected traffickers and DAS agents, with several injuries.

"We expect this situation to get meser," comments a DAS agent who was lavolved in the raid on one cocaine laboratory. "These traffickers are part of a Mafia that plays dirty and we're going to have to play their game to get them."

Laws squeeze spirit of Britain's gypsies By Martha Pearce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London. On the edges of London, where the M40 molorway diverges in a concrete spaghetti twist, is a gypsy caravan site. It lies pinloned by the supports of this elevated motorway, beside busy railway tracks.

For many years, gypsy travelers have stopped near here, but in 1968 under a new law every local council was ordered to provide permanent spaces for 15 gypsy travelers. In compilance with this law, and eight years after its inception, the two London Boroughs of Kensington and Cholsea and Hammersmith leveled and concreted this undesirable plot of waste ground, built shelters for toilets and showers, and laid on electricity and refuse collection. Here, for £7.50 a week, up to 20 (not the required 30) gypsy traveler families may rent a stopping space and facilities from the local

A quarter-of-a-mile-long access road fenced in first by a high wire mesh and then by a formidable concrete slab wall led us to the site. A group of heavy-built, ruddy-faced men stood THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR outside one of the caravans talking.

They were eager to speak their minds about traveler sites, especially about four basic difficulties concerning their own.

First was its location, From the railroad and motorway, came noise, fumes, and accidents. The nearby police car pound was better situ-

Second was the lack of any place for children to play. One large area in the middle of the motorway complex, where the children used to play football, is now cut off by riveted concrete slabs. There was hope that the councila would use the small grass space by the raliway to make a playground. "But we are constantly put off," said a discouraged trav-

different man political birdupprout the world. Alternal rates for Textures, and the North Concentration of Advertising Representation of R Third was the newly built concrete wall which destroyed easy access to the shops, launderettes, pubs, and play areas. The councils stated that this obstruction (costing £11,000) was drected to prevent carevans from parting illegally and to make a community sports ground.

However, 'the wall virtually imprisons us.'
said one man, of the red for doing down one way
becautely 'Added a further voice And, infield to have the women an axira half-mile
walk it the shops one of the heavy slabs had



By Plera Benson Brown A gypsy caravan site in London

been pulled down. A small four-foot wall would but mostly to "distrust which has built up of have sufficed, the men said, and the money the years" because "travelers don't fit the better spent on fencing to keep the children off any pattern." So "travelor sites tend to get put The last difficulty was what the travelers

feel to be a grudge police hold against them. "We get a lot of agro [aggravation] from the police." "They blame the gypsies for every-

thing." "We get no fair play." A few of the men spoke at once. They alleged that police, (mostly non-local) not only patrol the cul-desac but enter carayans without warrants and drag teen-agers out at all hours for question-

Only a few openly discriminate | national assistance. against them. A local pub proprieter has made. One of the most important benefits the trabold his dislike of them with a sign in his win- eler sites can provide is education. This Lor dow, No troublesome persons either van don one is the first to have its own teacher. dwellers or others will be served here."

While the gypsies were talking the warden.

Bruce MacKenzie, walked towards us. He ac.

knowledged that travelers have "an unfair appeared spotless, broud, and tidy. Chiracteristics appeared spotless, broud, and tidy. spare of difficulties." As he began talking, the

dening, scrap-collecting.

Providing these sites is progressive in the ory, but in practite it discourages rather than encourages gypsy life. The recenttion Cripps investigations into the workings of traveler sites throughout Britain liave shown that they make nearly as many problems as they solve:

Poos implementation of the 1988 Act. Mr. that cheep in the control of the 1988 Act. Mr. that control of the 1988 Act. Mr. that is a lot of sky! And sky is so important to a traveler.

in corner places."

Although most permanent sites supply comforts new to the gypsies, they do not allow lot the roaming spirit. They stifle the very move ment they are intended to perpetuate. "Closing down of the traditional stopping places has pul pressure on the gypsy to modify his life-style, Mr. MacKenzle explained.

He then told of one who used to go fruit picking every summer, making enough to support his family throughout the year. But since the his family throughout the year. But since was the gypsies agreed that relationships with the families in the nearby highest stated then they were they thought sleep was the gypsies agreed that relationships with the families in the nearby highest stated that he cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the family of the council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot leave it is council blocks were friendly "They're at they are at the cannot be at the cannot b rise council blocks were friendly. They're all so he has given up itinerant work and gone to

"There's good stuff and bad stuff; it's rived, collecting children as she came. She was taking them for an outling in their "school" -While we were talking, Rosemary Gibbs at taking them for an outling in their "school" -

The caravans along the length of the road appeared spotless, proud, and tidy. China teamen were moving off to waiting lorries. It was down were displayed in the lor work tree-lopping, road-tarring, garduly embroidered satin. Cut glass bowls spardening.



Civilization clutters up the beach, spoils the sea

Mr. Gilad rejected pessimistic projections by French underwater explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau and others that the Mediterranean's marine life and bathing beaches can no longer be saved. "Statements like that are meant to iolt people into action," said Mr. Gilad, "If nothing more were done by 2000 A.D., "then we could write off the Mediterranean. That is why we are starting to work now."

Of the 18 nations which signed the February, 1976, UNEP-sponsored Barcelona Convention to protect the Mediterranean, only Albania and Syria did not respond to invitations to send delegates to the Mount Parnassus meeting here. Albania has failed to attend earlier meetings, including those on legal aspects of Mediterranean pollution control last February and March in Yugoslavia and Greece. Among measures discussed here was recy-

cling of waste material on shore before it can be dumped into the sea or rivers — such as israel's use of treated liquid wastes for hriga-

Mr. Waddington said Britain's successful

rescue of the River Thames - where the fish population has returned - and use of residue from Scotland's distilleries to make high-protein animal feed were examples of the kind of recycling which could be used throughout the Mediterranean area.

Conference spokesmen were reluctant to single out individual Mediterranean states for praise or blame. But one said that France, Israel, and Tunisia were among the countries having made the best beginnings in control of shore pollution.

Eurocommunism: Carrillo talks back to the Kremlin

By Joe Gandelman Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

atop suburban Athens's Mount Parnassus. It is-

sued no resolutions, but charted a code of

practice to be applied in each Mediterranean

During the next 10 to 20 years, investments

of several billion dollars are going to have to

ment, said Ian Waddington, a Briton who heads

"What we must do now," he added, "Is map

Alexander Gila is the Israeli project man-

ager of Athens' four-year old environmental

UN Development Program and WHO). Mr. Gi-

lad said the Greek Government had offered at

the conference to share its expert staff and ex-

perimental facilities here with all parties to

ution-control project (a joint venture of the

out priorities and determine how the money

can be spent most economically in each coun-

the World Health Organization (WHO) environ-

be made to save the Mediterranean environ-

chairwoman.

Director of Public Health.

state over the next three years.

mental health office in Copenhagen.

try, after each country raises it."

train manpower and do research.

Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo has launched a peppery counteratlack against the Soviets' apparent campaign to unseat him and defuse Eurocommunism (the theory of independence from Moscow advocated by the main West European Communist par-

The Kremlin's attack on him and his book "Eurocommunism and the State" was contained in a 5,000-word article published by the Soviet weekly New Times on June 24.

Despite the Communists' poor showing in and workers since "the cause of communism is

Now he has counterattacked in an article entitled "Communism is not a church" published in the popular leftist magazine Triunfo.

In it Mr. Carrillo makes these points: • The New Times article is "a string of lies of journalists of a party that calls itself Marxhave forgotten that the international Communist movement is not a church, that Moscow is

communicate or bless us." Such methods will fall with individual parties

rillo splinter parties.

not Rome, that we do not accept the existence of a holy office in the offices of the Central

• The attack actually helped unite the Spanish Communists and would have boosted their vote had it come during the election campaign. Mr. Carrillo charges the Soviets want to build up a pro-Soviet party from various anti-Car-

"Although we only have 20 deputies (in the new lower house) we are a very strong party ist and was founded by Lenin. These seniors and, moreover, united . . . as the party's Central Committee has proven with its answer to New Times' aggression," he writes. "I am grateful to them for thus confirming something that we are affirming and that some people Committee of the [Soviet party] that can ex- 'still do not believe or want to believe. That is, that the Spanish Communist Party is an authentically independent party:"

 He tries to drive a wedge between Mos-Spain's June 15 general election, Mr. Carrillo's something much larger and much more imporciow and the Spanish party's pro-Soviet faction prestige has soared both inside and outside tant" than the Soviet party's personal whims. represented by party president Dolores (La

Pasionaria) Ibarruri and labor leader Marceline Camache, both of whom rallied to Mr. Carrillo's defense.

He does this by differentiating between the Soviet people and their history and the Soviet, Communist Party apparatus. "After Lenin we have seen Stalin, Khrushchev, and now Brezhnev parade through the Soviet Union," he writes. "That which will always remain is the greatness of the Soviet people. . . . "

Mr. Carrillo also perhaps hints at the reaction of La Pasionaria, who spent 38 years exile in the Soviet Union and whose son was killed defending the U.S.S.R. in World War II. "I believe that one may have comrades, above all veteran comrades, educated in other areas, in other conditions, who may feel offended by this attack. For them it is going to be one more

What Jack Lynch's election means to Ulster

By Alf McCreary Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ireland and the defeat of Liam Cosgrave has important significance for Uister. Mr. Cos- vor of U.S. political salesmanship. grave whose firmness on cross-border security Mr. Cosgrave relinquished the leadership of spite an unquestioned commitment to a peace- duty, but for little else. full solution in Ireland, has yet to convince decessor was.

Commentary

In Ulster there will be few tears shed for Mr. Cosgrave, always an austere and remote figure who found it difficult to unbend in pub-

He took personal responsibility for the overwhelming defeat of his coalition of Fianna Gael and Irish Labour. It was he who had opted for a June election despite the advice of

tumn election would give the government more accepted sense would be like saying that the Mr. Lynch says that this statement does not

The North will remember him for his firm

most Northern Irish that his government will be line against terrorism and his refusal to give still feel, that every Irishmah would forgive the means, if the ends were successful and the British were expelled from the North and Ireland united.

To Northern eyes, Liam Cosgrave and his Government showed that there would be no equivocation, Their firmness during the Herrema slege, during the IRA hunger-strikes and over their refusal to permit an IRA "show" funeral for Frank Stagg who fasted to death, underlined their determined opposition to violent men of all kinds. Whatever their ideology.

Jack Lynch comes to office with notable advantages. His popularity is widespread and he some senior colleagues. They had pointed out can take much personal credit for his party's from its involvement in the Six Countles of that with the decreasing inflation rate an au victory. To claim that he has charisms in the Northern Ireland.

late Jack Benny played the violin rather well. menn that his party was seeking a declaration Added to this misjudgment was the fact that During his extended tour of the country in of intent from the British to withdraw. He said Belfast Mr. Cosgrave's conservative campaign was no which he gave about 12 speeches a day for 16 that Flanna Fall wanted Britain to take part in hatalkation as training the color of the color of the opponents is days. Jack, Lynch, patted enough bables and talks to prepare the way for an orderly dis-he defeat of Liam Cosgrave has whose campaign had borrowed some of the fla- clasped enough hands to show that, as the Irish engagement, a view that to the Unionist is the say, "he has a way with him,"

There is no doubt that as he faces the probhad impressed all but the most hard-line his party with a quiet dignity that brought de-lems of economics and security, Jack Lynch Unionists has departed. His replacement, deserved tributes for his integrity and sense of has a firm base inside the Dail (the Irish Parliament) and throughout the country.

Unionists is altogether more cool. It is true. Those realities include a divided island and the as ruthless in suppressing terrorism as his pre-succor to those Republicans who felt, and may, that the election was fought on economic issues rather than on cross-border security, but once the result was clear his attitude was un. Lynch is an experienced politician who knows derlined. He re-affirmed that his party was committed to a peaceful solution of the Ulster problem and that there would be a firm line on willon.

Nevertheless, Ulster Unionists are examining closely a clause contained in Flanna Fail policy document, drawn up when the party was in opposition: "Encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement, in independence, and in a har-montous relationship between the two islands. and to this end to declare Britain's commitment to implement an ordered withdrawal. unacceptable face of Irish Republicanism.

plexities that face a moderate like Jack Lynch. He is leading a party which harks back to the mists of traditional Republicanism, but which In the North, however, the reaction among has to deal with the tough realities of the 1970s. presence of one of the world's most battered and obdurate provinces in the world. But Mr. well the danger of fire spreading from the North and doubtless he will proceed with cau-

His every step will be most carefully watched by Northern Unionists whose experience of Southern politics has led them to conclude with characteristic hard-headedness that in Ireland actions speak louder than words :

Alf McCreary is a senior writer and commentator with the Belfast Telegraph, and the author of a number of books on Irish affairs.

United States

Bureaucracy balloons

By Peter C. Stuart Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There is one booming, high-salaried, billiondollar-a-year bureaucracy in Washington which President Carter and his big-government busters won't touch - Congress.

The congressional bureaucracy and the White House reorganizers have crossed paths, silently, on route to contradictory milestones.

The legislative branch of government has its first billion-dollar budget from the House of Representatives despite attempts to disguise the figure with budgetary slight of hand.

On the same day, the President was ordering his first studies of four areas of government deemed most needful of "order and simplicity and efficiency." The ballooning congressional bureaucracy, whose cooperation Mr. Carter requires to enact his programs, was not men-But one newly elected lawmaker, Rep. Dan-

lel R. Glickman (D) of Kansas, discovering that Congress employs 101 operators to run automatic elevators, accuses Congress of pro-, fied by the House, means their combined salafecting "the exact image everyone has of the iederal government: a government that spends money with ahandon because it is so far removed from the taxpayers who have to cough Compensation of House staffs has increased

To avert the unwanted title, Congress has staffs just since 1970.

"restructured" the new budget by segregating

Office growth. Just 25 years ago, the legis-"restructured" the new budget by segregating oncongressional entries so that the \$1.1 billion total never appears.

Even that milestone figure shrinks when compared with many other federal expenditures. It is, for example, barely I percent of what the B-1 bomber program would have

"The cost of Congress," says House legislative appropriations subcommittee chairman George E. Shiploy (D) of Illinois, "is only twotesths of I percent of the total federal budget, by 22 feet for more office space. Weak Nazi party stirs

By Richard J. Cattant

Staff correspondent of

The bid of a small band of nec-Nazis to dem-

costrate in this heavily Jewish Chicago suburb

is starting deep legal and emotional tension despite a U.S. Supreme Court directive June 15

saking a lower court either to lift a Nazi pa-

rade ban or hear an appeal promptly.

Delays in lower court reaction to the Su-

preme Court order have postponed a July 4 National Socialist Party of America assembly

in front of Skokie Village Hall. The dolay fore-

stalled the immediate throat of violence last

weekend between the 30 to 100 nec-Nazis and estimates of as many as 30,000 to 40,000 coun-

The threat of violonce was compounded in

recest days by amouncements from outside

groups that they would enter the fray. A coali-tion of leftlet groups - echoing the leftist-right-

erotemonstrators.

The Christian Science Monitor

powerful emotions

Skokle, III,

and only five-hundredths of 1 percent of the estimated gross national product."

The expanding dimensions of the Capitol Hill bureaucracy - automatic-elevator button pushers and all - lend substance to the image:

· Budget growth. The new budget for the legislative branch - \$1.1 billion is six times larger than it was as recently as 1960 (\$171 million). Less than one-half of the money is consumed by Congress Itself. Sixty percent goes to other outposts of the Capitol Hill empire, from the Library of Congress to the Botanic Garden. Congress's own budget has set the pace by spurting to nearly 10 times its 1980 size.

 Staff growth. The bulging roster of Capitol Hill employees suggests just the sort of "bloated bureaucracy" which Mr. Carter attacked during his election campaign. Spurred by a rise in congressional responsibilities, constituents, and mail, legislative branch personnel has nearly doubled since 1960 (from 23,000 to almost 40,000). The proportion working directly for Congress is on its way to tripling (from 7,000 to over 18,000).

 Salary growth. Lawmakers' 29 percent pay raise (from \$44,600 to \$57,500 a year), just railries have more than doubled since 1960 (from \$13.1 million to \$33.4 million).

Congressional aides have done even better. six fold since 1950 and doubled for Senate

lative branch fit comfortably into the Capitol, one Senate office bullding, and two House office buildings. Today, the Senate has two buildings, is erecting a third at \$85 million, and has annoxed a hotel, a former immigration building, and nearby townhouses. The House has hree office buildings, plans for a fourth, and has absorbed a hotel and an FBI warehouse.

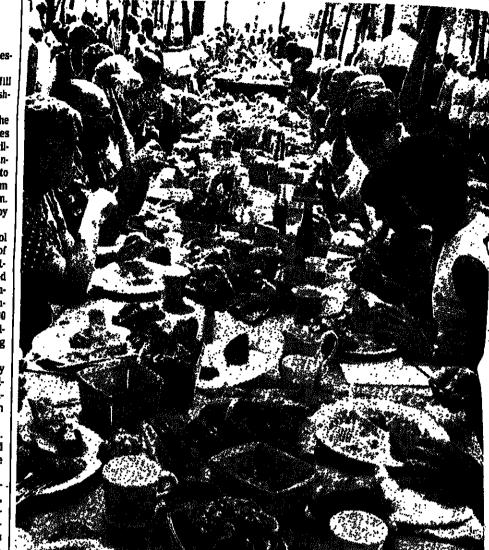
And Congress has just voted to spend \$55 million to extend the west front of the Capitol

of the summer, ACLU attorneys say. The second suit, a class action alleging po-

tential "psychological harm" to residents of

Skokie, of whom 40,000 are Jewish and 7,000

survivors of World War II death camps, was



July — America's favorite month for picnics, barbecues, church suppers, and

To save America from drought

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Under a new Carter administration plan, water-saving tactics now common in the parched

West would be practiced across the nation. brought June 28 by the Chicago Anti-defama-tion League of B'nat B'rith. The suit is labeled In a proposal to Congress, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asks that the federal faucet on some \$45 billion to finance mu-"essentially silly" by Chicago ACLU executive director David Hamilin. nicipal sewage treatment plants over the next 10 years be turned off to cities or towns that do not take steps to cut water use.

The ACLU is preparing to file a third suit to multify Skokle Village Board ordinances that would: prohibit demonstrations by members of "In a nation that is facing increasing problems of water scarcity, within a world environa political party wearing military uniforms ment never removed from the grim specter of "repugnant" to the community; ban handouts that incite haired on racial or nationality famine, conscientious public policy demands no less," said EPA Assistant Administrator grounds; and require parade sponsors to post \$350,000 bond to offset property damage or in-Thomas C. Jorling. Such conservation steps as installing shower

cestrictors, sprinkling lawns less, or even wa-The Nazi-Skokie episode has proven difficult for Chicago's large Jewish and civil libertarian ter rationing would be asked of all homeowners that use publicly owned waste treatleadership to handle. The case pits the conment systems, if EPA's request passes Capitol

tion of leftist groups — echoing the leftist-right against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the 1829s and against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the 1829s and against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the Nazi factor of July 1 samash was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the Nazi factor of July 2 samash was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the Nazi factor of July 2 samash was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries battle war cries of the Nazi factor of July 2 samash was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries and the Nazi factor of July 2 samash was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was an against the affront of Nazi hotocaust roundaries was a samash w

July 4, the demonstrators could prove too much for Siculto police to handle many in the community tear. A Skokle police strike last wister anied with the firing and replacement of the entire force. Adequate police continuous plans appear lacking. Higgants on both distant of the case say. abusive letters and calls. "I've heven felt the First Amendment protecting freedom of speech was absolute," says Maynard Wishier, spokesman for the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), an umbrella organisation for Chicago Jewish groups. "This march represents up absorbly Court !!!" in the courts, the Nazi attempt to domonin the supreme Court ruled Jule 16, was throught
the Supreme Court ruled Jule 16, was throught
by the American Civil Libertles Union on bebest of the neo-Nazie On July 8 the Illinois Appediate Court will hear arguments on the origisel April 28 injunction against the Nazi march from
and April 28 injunction against the Nazi march from
the April 28 injunction against the Nazi march from
the April 28 injunction against the Nazi march from
the PAC has not proposed counterpo demonstrations, Instead, it has sought through fogal antion to provent the Nazi march from a countring. Mr. Wishner says
figurates of the Schicago Nazi Party membership to life the injunction in forcet much.

The PAC has not proposed counterpo demonstrations, Instead, it has sought through to go courting. Mr. Wishner says
figurates of the Schicago Nazi Party membership to life the injunction in forcet much.

The PAC has not proposed counterpo demonstrations, Instead, it has sought through to go courting. Mr. Wishner says
figurates of the Schicago Nazi Party membership to be possibly 100 neo Nazi groups, with a total membership of under 5,000. represents an obscenity, Saying We aren't in-shed with you or 'Hitler was right' goes

me water and reuse it to bolster supplies. But the EPA's call for conservation - even though not yet fully detailed, nor with any as-

surance that Congress will pass the measure this year - has brought criticism from the water industry, which was surprised by the propo-Eric Johnson, executive director of the American Water Works Association, says the plan would reduce the quality of life, raise water rates, cut municipal revenues, and would

especially hurt small towns relying on high water-use industries. "And the government can't ask private water systems to reduce their but "Still," contends EPA's Mr. Jorling, "the

long-run result will be the conservation of a vital resource and financial savings to both the federal government and the community. And Mr. Jorling admits that even if all re-

quirements for "secondary" water treatment are met in 1983, 20 to 25 percent of the nation's waters still will not be clean enough because of other pollutants, such as toxidobjemicals.

The EPA's water conservation steps arise

from a complete review of all federal water

No free abortions for the poor By a staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor.

Alternatives to abortion, such as federal sub-sidies for adoption and increased family planhing services, will be stressed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, says HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr.

HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr.
Secretary Califano, defending his anti-abortion position at a breakfast meeting with reporters, noted: "First of all, the Fresident and I don't feel federal hunds should be used for abortion except if the life of the mother is at stake. We move in accordance with the law of the supreme Court action.

Secretary Califano's preference was to a resection supreme Court ruling that although women have, a clear constitutional right to

abortion, the federal government need not sup-ply funds to women for nontherapeutic abor-

The federal government has been paying some \$50 million a year in medicald funds for roughly 300,000 abortions a year, roughly a third of the total performed in the United States, Now, the court has opened the way for a congressional ban on federal funding for

a congressional ban on federal funding for abortions that to not endanger the life of a pregnant woman. The Senate has already voted to ban federal funds for most abortions. Secretary Califano was asked whether the administration position in effect discriminates against poor women who campot afford the abortions. Mr Califano said, "The cost of an abortion nowadays is only about \$150, or a week's pay at the minimum wage."

United States

The long watch: keeping Alaska pipeline saboteur-safe

By Lewis Brighan Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco With 430 miles of the 800-mile Alaskan pipe-

able to sabotage. Larry Carpenter, director of Community relations for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company which built the pipetine says it would be to acclimate troops to Arctic conditions. But almost impossible to protect the entire pipeline Mr. Carpenter said the real reason for the exaround the clock: "It would be like trying to ercise was to devise anti-sabotage techniques cover every mile between New York and Chi- to protect the pipeline.

line exposed above ground, it is very vulner-

To overcome this logistical problem. Alyeska's security forces have coordinated plans for protecting the line with both the 125man Alaska State Police and the federal government's Departments of the Army, Commerce, and Transportation. The Alaskan state troopers operate from

helicopters as well as patrol cars, cruising along the highway network that Alyeska built

The Army has some 3,000 men stationed at

Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala

in a one-room but with dirt floors and no

sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap

and long hours still mean a life of poverty.

like the family who sponsors Froilan.

share something very special.

that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work

nearby Ft. Wainwright. And Eielson Air Force Base, 23 miles south of Fairbanks, was originally planned as a B-52 base, but now has several squadrons of fighter planes as well, Mr.

During the 1975-76 winter, the Army used Alaska to stage a training maneuver known as Operation Jack Frost, using Ft. Wainwright as its headquarters. Ostensibly, the operation was

Some 600 Alyeska employees involved in the pipeline's construction will continue on during the operational period, with security as a ma-

A key figure will be Robert Sunberg, former chief of police in Fairbanks, who took over as Alveska's manager of security during construction and will hold down the same job now that the oil line has moved into transmission

For security reasons, Mr. Carpenter told the Monitor, he could not be too specific about surveillance and monitoring procedures except to

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the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed

ularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They

from foreign sources.

that any spot along the exposed line could be attacked as well. Asked whether a bullet from a high-powered rifle could penetrate the halfinch pipe's steel casing, Mr. Carpenter said

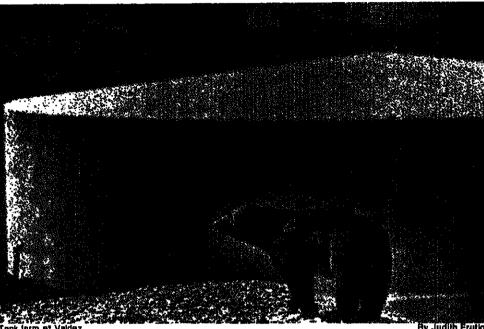
However, he quickly added the qualification that a saboteur "would have to be awfully close to the pipe itself." And in such a case, he said, chances are that hot oil forced out through the bullet hole at a pressure of about 1,000 pounds per square inch would probably kill the saboteur in turn. As to an attempt with a bazooka or delayed bomb, Mr. Carpenter was less clear as to the consequences.

Thus far, he said, there has been only one

domestic sabotage, the other covering attacks tortionist about six months ago, asking for 'several thousand dollars, or he'd blow up one The most vulnerable areas along the line are of the pump stations." According to Mr. Carthe 12 pump stations, he said. But he agreed penter, the FBI picked up the extertionist at the money drop point and he is in prison. Why was the FBI involved? Because the U.S. mails

> were involved. Mr. Carpenter, who also is a member of the Alaskan Legislature, sald that body recently passed a bill making malicious destruction of or tampering with the pipeline a felony. The U.S. Congress is considering a similar bill, he

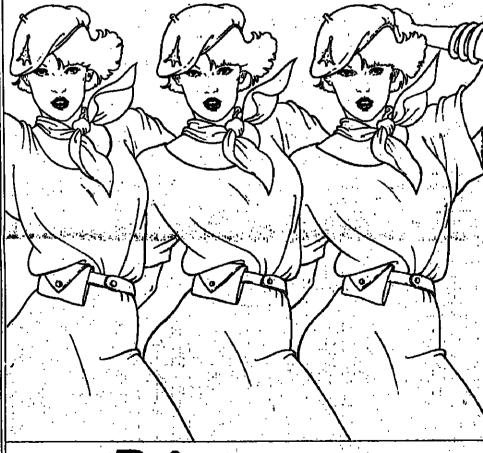
> If all these precautions were to fail, he said. Alyeska has provisions to bypass a damaged pump station or section of pipeline. "We have joints of pipe already electrostatically tested. which we can rapidly weld into the line in the



It will take more than black bears to ward off terrorists

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Coup in Pakistan

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pakistan is back under military government after nearly six

The Army chief of staff, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, announced an

Army take-over July 5, the detention of both Mr. Bhutto and

opposition leaders, and the dissolution of both the national and

provincial assemblies. General Zia said martial law was being

imposed and that he would be martial law administrator, as-

sisted by a military council. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry

In effect, this means that the Pakistan Army's patience has

• Four months of civilian-politician bickering and inter-

mittent violence in the wake of last March's general election,

with the opposition challenging Mr. Bhutto's victory at the

· Pakistan's growing economic difficulties, made worse by

the political instability of the past four months - and further

underlined by postponement of the scheduled meeting of the

The continued obligation to use force if necessary to main-

tain law and order to perpetuate the authority of a Prime Min-

ister who, as some saw it, was more interested in office for

Yet for all his autocratic ways, Mr. Bhutto can rightfully

Of him, the London Economist wrote back at the time of the

March election: "True, his Westernized veneer - a product of

Eastern wealth combined with Oxford and Berkeley training -

is too easily mistaken for a commitment to Western-style de-

mocracy. He should be seen, rather, as the fastest gun in what

claim that he did call the first election ever held under a civil-

years of the civilian premiership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

would continue as titular President of the Republic.

polls on the grounds that the voting had been rigged.

international aid consortium helping Pakistan.

himself than in national tranquillity.

been exhausted by:

The Horn: border friction kindles sparks



Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Helations between countries on the Horn of Africa are turning increasingly sour and could

lead to war. If war does break out, the complexities would be staggering and perhaps as messy as was the war in Angola.

Kenya now has been sucked into the swirl of conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The issue is over territory, a hot issue on many borders all over Africa.

Kenya, which is firmly in the Western camp, claims that 3,000 Somali troops attacked a Kenya border post June 27 and, in all, 13 men were killed. Somalia, well-supplied with Soviet weapons, says the attack must have come

Somalia has long standing claims to semidesert land that overlaps the internationally recognized boundaries of both Ethiopia and Kenya. In fact, Somali nomads live and roam on the edges of both those countries.

If Somalia did attack the border post at Ramu in Kenya, the move would be of direct concern to Ethiopia. This is because Kenya and Ethiopia have a military agreement specifically to deter this kind of action. They both feel threatened by Somalia's till now quiescent

Intensified military activity by Somalia on the borders of Ethiopia could cause the military government in Ethiopia to unravel. The hard-pressed Ethiopians, recently allied with their northern province of Eritrea.

The Eritrean secessionists lighting that 13-

A planned march by armed Ethiopian peasants north toward Eritrea may be having trouble. The current rainy season slows down maneu-

Somalia, which is one of the best armed African countries, has probably long been looking for a way and a time to renew its territorial

Now that Ethiopia is weakened and before Kenya has beefed up its Air Force with supplies from the West, the prospects may look promising. Also, Somalia has given hints it is disenchanted with the Soviets for helping its arch rival Ethiopia.

When it comes to Marxist ideology vs. Somali nationalism, the latter is almost certain to come out on top. And Somali nationalism will have priority over ties with the Soviet

But Somalia's leftist ideology does have a certain appeal to another important East Afri- West wants to woo Somalia away from the Socan country - Tanzania, which is firmly socialist. And the two countries have strong ties.

Tanzania, which has closed its border to neighboring Kenya, probably would not object to Kenya being irritated by Somalia. All of this isolates Kenya in its Western-ori-

ented capitalism. Where can it turn for comfort? Not to Tanzania. Not to Uganda's Idi Amin on the west. '[There was shooting in the area, but the mis-

Ethiopia has too many problems of its own. Su-sionary station gave no details as to the size of dan has a common border with Kenya too, but the forces involved.

rengthen ties.

Yows from the missionary station over radio.

What about the West? The United States is There were four Norwegian missionaries and not likely to step in to help Kenya because the two children at the station.]

inhabited by Somalis SOMALIA **ETHIOPIA** KENYA

By a staff cartographer The troubled Horn of Africa

Yet, few African states could wholeheartedly approve of Somalia's taking land from Kenn Too many African states are vulnerable in the respect themselves.

[Regular Sudanese forces crossed into Ethopia June 29 and occupied the town of Begi. according to a Norwegian missionary station in

ian government in Pakistan, and that he as much as anybody else restored national morale after his country split apart with the breakaway of Bangladesh in 1971. 'Fastest gun' view

Afrikaans poet accused of plotting revolution from his prison cell By Humphrey Tyler Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A Somali, from the Ogaden

In the wind - a typical stance

Testimony of a bizarre plan to plot a revolution in South Africa from a prison cell is unfolding in the Palace of Justice in

The unlikely prisoner in the dock is Afrikaans poet Breyten Breytenbach and his chief accuser is a burly young warden called Lucky Groonewald. Among the spectators in the court each day are groups of Afrikaans intellectuals, some of whom have mentioned in evidence, or are likely to be, and who may be charged themselves later.

What intrigues the Afrikaans literary establishment is the

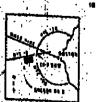
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exclusively Afrikaans cast of the main characters, and the fact that Mr. Breytenbach is the idol of many of the younger Afri-

He comes from the best Afrikaans lineage, and last year he won yet another important Afrikaans literary prize – although he was in jail serving a nine-year sentence under the Terror-

Charged on 17 counts

Now he is charged on 17 counts under the Terrorism Act, the Prison Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act. The charges involve alleged plans to further revolutionary activities in South Africa and altempts to escape from Pretoria's maximum security central prison where he is held.

Among the allegations are plans to send warden Groenewald to the Soviet Union for training as a saboteur and to bring black revolutionaries into South Africa from neighboring countries as chauffeurs in cars owned by wealthy whites.

The warden asserts that Mr. Breytenbach also had plans to rescue black political prisoners from the Cape Robben Island prison by using a Russian submarine.

Mr. Groenewald says he was persuaded to run errands for Mr. Breytonbach in the hope of being given favorable treatment "after the revolution." The warden told the court he felt he was gotting involved too deeply, so he reported his conversations with Mr. Breytenbach to his officers. Then, acting under instructions, he said, he took letters for Mr. Breytenbach, but not before passing the originals to his superiors.

One of the literary figures named in testimony is a prolific

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and controversiál Afrikaans writer, Prof. Andre Brink, a lecturer at the English-language Rhodes University. Marriage caused scandal

Breyten Breytenbach, one of three famous brothers, caused a sensation in Afrikanerdom some years ago when he left for Europe and married a Vietnamese girl, Yolande. This immediately put his at odds with South Africa's raciol laws, quite

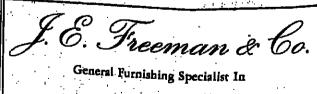
apart from scandalizing the Afrikaans establishment. According to South African law, Yolande is a "colored person" and marriage with her is prohibited for a white man under the controversial Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids interracial unions.

So, if Mr. Breytenbach had returned to South Africa with his new wife, he would have faced prosecution.

For years instead he chose to live in Paris as an exile, still writing in Afrikaans, and living off the proceeds of his paintings. A few years ago, however, he and his wife were granted visas to visit his family at home. His trip here caused a sensation among the younger Afrikaans intellectuals, who feted the

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Sudan, a Muslim country, is certainly not going [A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman to help Kenya against Somalia, another Muslim said the report came from Norway's counsul the Soviets, would have to transfer some of country with which Sudan is seeking to general in Addis Ababa, who had received the



An impatient Army grabs reins from Ali Bhutto

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provincial assemblies. General Zia sald martial law was being

imposed and that he would be martial law administrator, as-

sisted by a military council. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry

In effect, this means that the Pakistan Army's patience has

• Four months of civilian-politician blokering and inter-

mittent violence in the wake of last March's general election,

with the opposition challenging Mr. Bhutto's victory at the

• Pakistan's growing economic difficulties, made worse by

the political instability of the past four months - and further

underlined by postponement of the scheduled meeting of the international aid consortium helping Pakistan.

• The continued obligation to use force if necessary to main-

tain law and order to perpetuate the authority of a Prime Min-

ister who, as some saw it, was more interested in office for

Yet for all his autocratic ways, Mr. Bhutto can rightfully

claim that he did call the first election ever held under a civil-

ian government in Pakistan, and that he as much as anybody

else restored national morale after his country split apart with

Of him, the London Economist wrote back at the time of the

March election: "True, his Westernized veneer – a product of

Eastern wealth combined with Oxford and Berkeley training -

is too easily mistaken for a commitment to Western-style de-

mocracy. He should be seen, rather, as the fastest gun in what

would continue as titular President of the Republic.

polls on the grounds that the voting had been rigged.

himself than in national tranquility.

the breakaway of Bangladesh in 1971.

'Fastest gun' view

been exhausted by:

The Horn: border friction kindles sparks



Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg Relations between countries on the Horn of Africa are turning increasingly sour and could

if war does break out, the complexities would be staggering and perhaps as messy as was the war in Angola.

Kenya now has been sucked into the swirl of onflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. The issue is over territory, a hot issue on

many horders all over Africa.

Kenya, which is firmly in the Western camp, claims that 3,000 Somali troops attacked a Kenya border post June 27 and, in all, 13 men were killed. Somalia, well-supplied with Soviet weapons, says the attack must have come from Ethiopia.

Somalia has long standing claims to semidesert land that overlaps the internationally recognized boundaries of both Ethiopia and Kenya. In fact, Somali nomads live and roam on the edges of both those countries.

If Somalia did attack the border post at Ramu in Kenya, the move would be of direct concern to Ethiopia. This is because Kenya and Ethlopia have a military agreement specifically to detor this kind of action. They both feel threatened by Sornalia's till now quiescent

Intensified military activity by Somalia on the borders of Ethiopia could cause the military government in Ethiopia to unravel. The hard-pressed Ethiopians, recently allied with their northern province of Eritrea.

The Eritrean secessionists fighting that 13-

year-old war are looking increasingly efficient. A planned march by armed Ethiopian peasants north toward Eritrea may be having trouble. The current rainy season slows down maneu-

Somalia, which is one of the best armed African countries, has probably long been looking for a way and a time to renew its territorial

Now that Ethiopia is weakened and before Kenya has beefed up its Air Force with supplies from the West, the prospects may look promising. Also, Somalia has given hints it is disenchanted with the Soviets for helping its arch rival Ethiopia.

When it comes to Marxist ideology vs. Somali nationalism, the latter is almost certain to come out on top. And Somall nationalism will have priority over ties with the Soviet

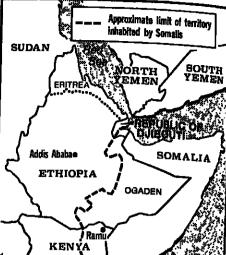
But Somalia's leftist ideology does have a certain appeal to another important East Afri- West wants to woo Somalia away from the Socan country - Tanzania, which is firmly socialist. And the two countries have strong ties.

Tanzania, which has closed its border to neighboring Kenya, probably would not object to Kenya being irritated by Somalia.

All of this isolates Kenya in its Western-ori- [Regular Sudanese forces crossed into Ethented capitalism.

Where can it turn for comfort? Not to Tan- the town, Reuter reported. zania. Not to Uganda's Idi Amin on the west. '[There was shooting in the area, but the mis-Ethiopia has too many problems of its own. Su-sionary station gave no details as to the size of dan has a common border with Kenya too, but the forces involved. Sudan, a Muslim country, is certainly not going
[A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman
to help Kenya against Somalia, another Muslim said the report came from Norway's counsul

not likely to step in to help Kenya because the two children at the station.]



approve of Somalia's taking land from Keny Too many African states are vulnerable in the respect themselves.

opla June 29 and occupied the town of Begi according to a Norwegian missionary station in

the Soviets, would have to transfer some of country with which Sudan is seeking to general in Addis Ababa, who had received the

Afrikaans poet accused of plotting revolution from his prison cell By Humphrey Tyler Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Testimony of a bizarre plan to plot a revolution in South Africa from a prison cell is unfolding in the Palace of Justice in

The unlikely prisoner in the dock is Afrikaans poet Breyten Braytenbach and his chief accuser is a burly young warden called Lucky Groenewald. Among the spectators in the court each day are groups of Afrikaans intellectuals, some of whom have mentioned in evidence, or are likely to be, and who may be charged themselves later.

What intrigues the Afrikaans literary establishment is the

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exclusively Afrikaans cast of the main characters, and the fact that Mr. Breytenbach is the idol of many of the younger Afri-

He comes from the best Afrikaans lineage, and last year he won yet another important Afrikaans literary prize - although he was in jail serving a nine-year sentence under the Terror-

Charged on 17 counts

Now he is charged on 17 counts under the Terrorism Act, the Prison Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act. The charges involve alleged plans to further revolutionary activities in South Africa and attempts to escape from Pretoria's maximum security central prison where he is held.

Among the allegations are plans to send warden Groenewald to the Soviet Union for training as a saboleur and to bring black revolutionaries into South Africa from neighboring countries as chauffeurs in cars owned by wealthy whites.

The warden asserts that Mr. Breytenbach also had plans to rescue black political prisoners from the Cape Robben Island prison by using a Russian submarine.

Mr. Groenewald says he was persuaded to run errands for Mr. Breytenbach in the hope of being given favorable treatment "after the revolution." The warden told the court he felt he was getting involved too deeply, so he reported his conversations with Mr. Breytenbach to his officers. Then, acting under instructions, he said, he took letters for Mr. Breytenbach, but not before passing the originals to his superiors. One of the literary figures named in testimony is a prolific

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and controversial Afrikaans writer, Prof. Andre Brink, a lecturer at the English-language Rhodes University.

Marriage caused scandal

Breyten Breytenbach, one of three famous brothers, caused a sensation in Afrikanerdom some years ago when he left for Europe and married a Vietnamese girl, Yolande. This immediately put hish at odds with South Africa's racial laws, quite apart from scandalizing the Afrikaans establishment.

According to South African law, Yolande is a "colored person" and marriage with her is prohibited for a white man under the controversial Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids interracial unions.

So, if Mr. Breytenbach had returned to South Africa with his new wife, he would have faced prosecution.

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Coup in Pakistan An impatient Army grabs reins from Ali Bhutto Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor Pakistan is back under military government after nearly six years of the civilian premiership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The Army chief of staff, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, announced an Army take-over July 5, the detention of both Mr. Bhutto and opposition leaders, and the dissolution of both the national and

By a staff cartographer The troubled Horn of Africa

Yet, few African states could wholeheartedly

trengthen ties.

The United States is There were four Norwegian missionaries and

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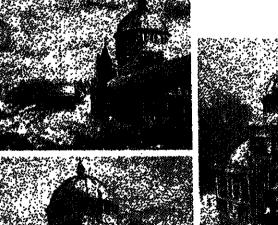
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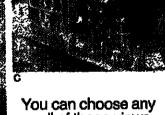
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Asia

Japan ponders beefing up military

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Japan going to rearm when U.S. troops leave South Korea?

Observers here in Tokyo, both Japanese security-conscious Japan only 30 miles from of defense buildup. the shores of South Korea at the closest point, for those who favor rapid rearmament.

here over the security of the Korean peninsula nature, according to analysts here. may be a politically more compelling reason for building a strong new Jupanese defense cally to the general public because it would not than the old arguments for countering the Chi-require a major increase in the size of the nese and the Soviet Union.

expected, will continue to be limited by the Instead, supporters of rearmament are exlongstanding and still widespread anti-militar-

present level - not less than I percent of the Tokyo gross national product. Thus, it has been opposed by business groups and consumers who want the resources used in other ways.

Such a buildup also would require a change and Western, who are busy pondering this in the anti-military provisions of the Conquestion lend not to come up with quick, one-stitution and a major increase in ground troop word answers But they do concede that, with strength - politically the most unpopular kind

But with a changed military situation in the withdrawal policy is a powerful argument. Korea, advocates of rearmament will have a respectable argument for a more limited build-According to this line of reasoning, concern up that is not anti-Chinese or anti-Soviet in

Such a buildup probably could be sold politi-Army, the branch of service most closely iden-But the pace with which Japan rearms, it is tifled with the World War II militarist regime.

ism here, along with economic and strategic and naval buildup to prepare for the contin-For Japan to counter the massive Chinese Communist rule. It is thought that they want

a vast increase in defense spending beyond the craft, fighter and missile defense capacity, and perhaps an increased number of fighter-bomb-

All of this is not expected to happen overnight. For one thing, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the only major grouping relatively open to rearmament, is showing itself to be increasingly weak at the polls and may soon be forced into a coalition government with other parties.

But it is thought in some quarters that as U.S. troop withdrawals proceed over the next few years, other Japanese parties, especially those to the left of the political spectrum, increasingly will accept the idea of at least limited rearmament - just as they gradually have moved toward acceptance of the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty.

Even without the catalyst of a new U.S. policy on Korca, the Japanese self-defense forces gradually have grown. Today there are some 266,000 men and women in ground, air, and na-

Japan also makes more than 90 percent of its own arms.



Japanese Self-Defense forces

U.S. motorcycle firm asks probe of Japanese pricing By United Press International

Japanese companies now hold 87 percent of the U.S. motorcycle market, a situation that calls for investigation, the lone American producer says.

Harley-Davidson, whose officials said it sells just 7 percent of the motorcycles in the United States, recently filed a petition with the Treasury Department asking for a government probe of pricing practices of four Japanese producers: Honda, Yamaha, Kawasaki, and Suzuki.

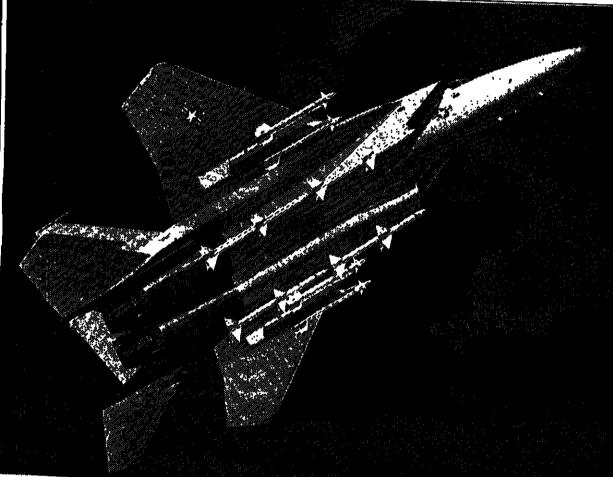
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Vance speech: a calculated insult, say Taiwanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As news of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's speech on the Asian policy of the Carter administration reached Taiwan anger flared. With an uncanny symbolism, Taipei's windows shook to the awesome rumbling of a South Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, and the summer thunderstorm. The bright afternoon sky became heavily overcast.

As the Talwanese saw it, Mr. Vance not only pledged full diplomatic recognition of the government in Peking but - more ominously - he pointedly avoided mentioning U.S. relations with the Nationalist government here. To Taiwan's 16 million unabashedly pro-American population, this was particularly distressing.
"The Secretary of State's address could be

construed as a calculated insult to this country," said a Taipel newspaper. "Secretary Vance is associating himself with the Machiavellianism of Richard Nixon. He is not standing on the Carter platform of morality and human

The Nationalist Chinese government took Mr. Vance's June 30 speech to mean that Mr. with the White House for not answering two Carter was polsed to accept Peking's three letters he sent this year asking for assurances

conditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations: (1) derecognition of Taiwan; (2) withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel stationed here (1,400 advisers); and (3) cancellation of the U.S.-Taiwan mutual security treaty.

It was bitterly noted that the text of Mr. Vance's speech also ignored Taiwan while praising the "economic miracles" of Japan, Philippines.

In terms of economic growth, Taiwan rivals South Korea for second place behind Japan in standard of living and development. Omission of these facts by Mr. Vance hurt the Taiwa-Taiwan's present trade with the U.S. is

greater than that of France with the U.S., and there is great confidence that when the current six-year plan is concluded in 1982 Taiwan will be formally ranked among the developed na-

"Taiwan is a good example to the people of Asia," says Marinus Van Gessel, Taipei American Chamber of Commerce, who represents the views of over 200 U.S. companies here.

Mr. Van Gessel expressed disappointment

mitment to the people of Taiwan.

with the People's Republic of China as long as room for peaceful discussions." it is advantageous to the United States, and not Firmly stressed by the government here is

U.S., and our negotiators should not hesitate to use this to our advantage."

Washington's reasons for normalization are well understood here: strategic balance of power considerations and the necessity for consultations with Peking on global issues such as the law of the sea, nuclear non-proliferation, and economic development of the third world.

the U.S. is chasing an illusion. China is ideolog- with the free world. ically committed to the destruction of the United States as well as of the Soviet Union."

laughed sarcastically saying, "The Chinese of the Marxist mainland.

Communists have repeatedly said that their terms are surrender or settlement by force "We do not object to improving relations and violence. I don't think that gives us much

at the expense of the Republic of China," Mr. the fact that Nationalist China is a historic friend and ally of the United States. American "But we have to realize that the PRC has residents and Chinese intellectuals equally more to gain from normalization than does the agree it would be unthinkable to break ties, given the genuine pro-Americanism found

throughout Taiwan. "We don't have many friends like this," says a U.S. businessman, who added: "President Carter has run into serious difficulties [in Congress] about his withdrawal plans from South Korea but he hasn't seen anything yet if he thinks he can abandon Taiwan easily."

"Americans want to take advantage of the No matter what the outcome of American anti-Soviet mood in Peking to buttress U.S. se- negotiations with Peking, Premier Chiang curity," says a high-ranking Chinese Nation- Ching-kuo has told his people that his governalist government official, "but in the long run ment will remain pro-American and aligned

This will not lessen the increasing cynicism here about Mr. Carter's pronouncements on Asked about Mr. Vance's reference to hav- human rights while he is seen as preparing to ing Peking and Talpel work out their differ- set adrift the 16 million authoritarian-ruled but ences peacefully, a Foreign Ministry official relatively free inhabitants of Taiwan in favor

Vietnamese refugees cut adrift in small boats

By Frederic A. Moritz Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong The problem of how to cope with a continuing flow of Vietnamese refugees is growing, as more and more escapees leave Vietnam in

Some 5,000 refugees already have landed in various parts of Asia this year. The prospect of many more to come has presented governments in the area with this uncomfortable di-

For any country to admit such refugees is to advertise itself as a future haven for more to come. But to turn the often leaky, weather-battered boats away is both morally and politi-

cally embarrassing.
From Japan to Hong Kong, from Thailand to Singapore to Indonesia, governments are increasingly reluctant to admit the refugees lest they become costly permanent charges and targets of local resentment.

From Singapore and Malaysia have come reports of refugee boats being turned away. of the British colony has been to admit Viet-

Ocean-going freighters are reported increasingly reluctant to rescue escapees from their tiny boats. Captains of the larger vessels are concerned they will be barred entry to Asian ports if they have refugees aboard.

Sharpening the problem is the difficulty encountered by agencies such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in finding permanent homes for the escapees. Increasingly those leaving Vietnam are unskilled farmers and fishermen who would face a difficult time adapting to a new country.

The difficulty in finding permanent homes

for the refugees outside of Asia thus makes it more likely that those given temporary shelter in Asian refugee camps will become permanent burdens on the countries where they

As more and more countries close their doors, any country that resists that trend runs the risk of being labeled a haven, thus drawing more refugees to its borders.

The nature of this dilemma has been clearly demonstrated in Hong Kong. So far the policy

But reports of up to 5,000 Vietnamese refugees on the high seas heading for Hong Kong have increased pressure for a re-evaluation of the colony's refugee policy.

Hong Kong immigration officials say the present situation is acceptable as long as the cy will have to be changed.

ers that that Hong Kong is a refugee haven has been spread to Vietnam by Vietnamose language broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

according to some refugees, Vietnamese have continued to learn of Hong Kong's open-door duce new problems by encouraging more Vietpolicy through the broadcasts. The news re- namese to flee.

namese refugees for a three month grace pe-ports also are said to have spread the word riod - even though refugees from China are that other Asian states like Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand are making it very difficult for refugees to enter.

United Nations Commission for Refugees can find homes elsewhere for refugee arrivals within three months. But if thousands of refugees descend on Hong Kong, they say the pol-Meanwhile, some refugees have told report-

Caught in this dilemma Hong Kong has moved to demonstrate its limited willingness to absorb such refugees. The captain of the Jaraell ship carrying 66 refugees rescued from a

sinking fishing vessel asked for Hong Kong to accept his passengers. But he was turned down on grounds the vessel had not originally been scheduled to land in Hong Kong. Later Israel accepted the 66 refugees as permanent set-Faced with these difficulties, refugee re-

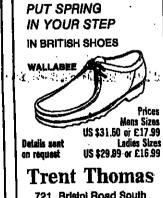
settlement organizations are seeking to persuade countries around the world to absorb more refugees as permanent settlers. (For example the United States now accepts 100 a

Vietnamese authorities reportedly have pro-hibited listening to the BBC broadcasts. But dilemma - while permanent resettlement will But relief workers freely acknowledge their





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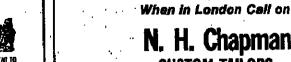


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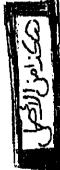


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Cruise missiles move into the spotlight

Will U.S. offer them to NATO countries?

By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the aftermath of President Carter's rejection of the B-1 bomber, arms control specialists are raising questions on how far the President will go with cruise missiles - and how this will affect any future arms limitation agreements with the So-

1. Will Mr Curter order use of medium and long-range cruise missiles from land and submarines? Such use, specialists say, would be easier to conceal from the Soviets than their use on B-57 humbers, which the President has now approved. 2. Will Mr. Carter offer the cruise missiles to North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries?

Arms control specialists are convinced the Soviets would consider craise missiles in the hands of NATO countries to be a significant new threat - a threat which could complicate any future U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiatons. Cruise missiles in the hands of the Soviets' old enemies, the Germans, would seem particularly threatening, say the same specialists.

The cruise missite is a small, subsonic, pilotiess jet plane that can travel as far as 2,000 miles and then strike with either a conventional or nuclear warhead within only 100 feet of its target. This versatile, superaccurate weapon can be fired from ships, submarines, trucks, or airplanes. It flies close to the ground to avoid radar.

In the press conference at which he announced the B-1 decision, Mr. Carter talked only about the air-launched cruise misaie, which can be more easily kept track of for arms control purposes than can the other two varieties.

"I just hope the B-I decision doesn't mean a green light for ses- and ground-launched cruise missiles,"said Thomas J. Halsted, executive director of the Arms Control Association, a achipartisan group dedicated to offerts to control the nuclear

"If we can keep everything in the nir-launched category, it will be more manageable," he said.

Expressing another view on the implications of the President's B-1 decision, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, said: "I think the decision means that the President has to go



Soviets would consider cruise missiles in West German hands particularly threatening, experts say

Arms control specialists argue that the Soviets will eventually catch up in cruise missile technology - and once this happens, the U.S. will be faced with making expensive improvements in its now virtually nonexistent air defense sys-

In the comprehensive strategic arms control proposal which the United States put forth to the Soviets three months ago, cruise missiles of more than 1,550 miles in range would be banned. But such a range would bring many targets in the Soviet Union, including Moscow, within the range of cruise missiles based in West Germany.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was asked at a press conference July 1 whether, in view of the B-1 decision, the U.S.

was now closer to giving cruise missiles to the NATO cour

He replied that the question was being "examined closely" and that the idea had both "attractions and risks."

According to a published report, Pentagon experts estimate that cruise missiles could within an hour destroy 75 percent of the fixed targets, such as bridges and airfields, which the Soviet forces would require to invade Western Europe.

The cruise missile, as the Defense Secretary described it, is a weapon of great potential which will continue to improve over the next 10 to 15 years in its ability to take "evasive action" against and penetrate Soviet defense.

Middle East

Mideast 'lull' paves way for Begin's visit to U.S.



Israel's Begin: soon to see Carter

U.S. halts speculation; Sadat 'welcomes' overture

> By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is scheduled to visit the United States at a time when Middle East tensions appear to be abating on two fronts: 1. Tensions between the United States and

Israel over their statements on a possible Middle East peace settlement appear to have eased. This is due to a "moratorium" on further U.S. declarations on the subject and more positive-sounding statements from Israel. 2. Prime Minister Begin's offer to reconvene the stalled Geneva Middle East peace talks in

October has drawn positive response from Egypt's President Sadat. American officials see this as another sign of an atmosphere more conducive to negotiations. "There's a definite full on right now," says

one Israeli diplomat. "There's been a definite relaxation in tension since Mr. Carter made his

The diplomat was referring to President Carter's press conference June 30, in which he said he thought it best that U.S. officials re-

'public scolding" from the U.S. State Depart- and even before.' ment. The State Department had warned in an The Sadat and Begin comments were the official statement on June 27 that Israel should first in which Arab and Israeli leaders had not "automatically exclude" withdrawal from cited a specific date for peace talks, although the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip from both leaders had aiready expressed a willingthe list of subjects to be discussed at a Ge- ness to reopen a Geneva peace conference this neva-style peace conference.

The Israelis' public response to this statement was deliberately restrained so as not to create further tensions in U.S.-Israeli relations on the eye of Mr. Begin's visit to the United States. In its response, the Israell Foreign Ministry said simply that Israel had not excluded the discussion of "any territory whatsoever" from possible peace talks with the Arabs.

American officials had been disturbed by earlier statements from the new Israeli leadership to the effect that the West Bank and Gaza should not be returned to the Arabs as part of a peace agreement. These statements seemed to be in conflict with other declaralions by the Israelis calling for negotiations "without preconditions."

Prime Minister Begin's recent suggestion that a Geneva peace conference could begin in of foreign troops.

frain from additional comments on the specif- October and that all the positions of all sides to ics of a possible peace agreement before Mr. the conflict should be open to negotiation Begin arrived in the United States, now sched-struck a responsive chord in Egypt. President Sadat was quoted July 4 as saying that the Be-Recently, Israeli officials were reacting in- gin statement was "encouraging" and that dignantly to what one of them described as a Egypt "shall be ready to go . . . in October,

Some sources suggest that the next move in the direction of a settlement will have to come from the United States, with the U.S. offering Israel certain guarantees for a permanen peace. One such idea reportedly being discussed in Washington would be for the United States to establish a land or naval base in Israel to emphasize its commitment and support.

But Middle East specialists said the Israelis were likely to be cool to such an idea. Asked for his reaction, one Israell official quoted the Israeli Prime Minister as saying, "We don't rely on any guarantees other than our own nation and Army. . . .

"It's not a new idea," the official continued. "It's floated around before . . . but Israel has always been very much against the presence

British reports of Israeli torture touches off storm

By John K. Cooley Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A detailed four-page June 19 report by Britain's Sunday Times, alleging widespread torture and violation of human rights of Palestinian prisoners in Israel and the occupied territories has touched off a stormy controversy in Europe and Israel.

Twenty-seven British Members of Parliament called in Britain's House of Commons for a detailed investigation by a committee of international jurists. Another group of 25 MPs have complained that the story was "objectionable" and unfair to Israel, the Sunday Times reported June 28.

Palestinian testimony

Israel's leading newspaper, Magriy, in a report from Ruth Primor, its London correspondent, said Jewish organizations in Britain were ill-treatment," the newspaper continued. "It considering legal action against the Sunday was because the denials (included in our re-

sight" team consisting of writers Paul Eddy, ers would judge for themselves.

Times Jerusalem correspondent, Eric Marsden, printed testimony of Palestinians who sald they were tortured or mistreated during Israeli police questioning or in prisons.

It concluded, "Torture of Arab prisoners is so widespread and systematic that it cannot be dismissed as 'rogue cops' exceeding orders. It appears to be sanctioned as deliberate policy.'

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The newspaper stood by the report in a June 26 editorial. It answered Israeli denials and charges that Prime Minister Menahem Begin's government had not been given a chance to reply, Israel knew the charges beforehand "because these had already been made in the Israeli courts and publicly aired elsewhere in Israel," the editorial said.

"But the Israeli Government has consistently denied general and specific charges of ports last week) were in our view unconvincing The report, written by a Sunday Times "In- that we set out detailed evidence so that read-

"Before publication, we told the Israeli Em- believe that the tortured and oppressed Jews from your government for publica-

concentrated not on details but on investigating the charges thoroughly and the Israel Government's response. "We have sufficient faith in the ideals of the Israeli state to believe that something better than the whitewash of pre-

vious years may emerge," it concluded.

Letters pro and con

The newspaper published a sampling of some of the 124 letters it had received blaming and praising the torture report.

Of these letters, the Sunday Times said, the dence and criticized publication, 46 including threatened." several Jews supported the "courageous exnosure" based on "carefully researched evidence," and seven raised related issues.

One Jewish reader, Dr. Eliakim Katz of the University of London, asked, "Do you really Israeli ili-treatment of Arabs.

bassy in London that we remain very ready in- of Syria and Iraq, whose only dubious solace deed to consider giving space to a detailed are the police forces in those countries, require less protection than the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza . . . ?"

Brutaiities witnessed

Elizabeth Monroe, a British writer and publisher on Mideast affairs, said she had personally witnessed Israeli Army brutalities against 17 students of the United Nations Relief and Works Administration teachers' training college at Ramallah, on the occupied West Bank,

Erich Fried, who received an Austrian Governemnt literature prize in 1973, wrote that "a number of Jews in Israel, in England, and elsewhere have for a long time protested against writers of 71 were unconvinced by the evi- these crimes... but were violently abused and

> Mr. Fried praised the work of Israel Shahak. head of the Israell Society for Human Rights, a survivor of the Nazi concentration camp at Belsen and the Warsaw Chelto - for exposing

U.S. reduces presence in Bahrain

By Jak Miner Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A vast, often ignored corner of the world,

the Indian Ocean is becoming crowded with asand the Soviet Union maneuver to fill the vac- are too large to transit the canal. uum left by the withdrawal of British forces . . • Growing demands for protein have thrown from east of Suez.

and continues to be "low key," a "peace and signs at their 200-mile limits, international wafriendship force," says Rear Adm. Gerald E. ters which contain or are suspected to contain Thomas, director of Near East and South Asia rich supplies of fish become potential targets matters for the Pentagon.

That low-key approach finds timely illustra-

tion in the withdrawal this month of the Ocean and the South Atlantic; observes greater portion of a U.S. Navy detachment in Bahrain, on the western shore of the Gulf. The U.S. presence will continue in the Guif.

Pentagon sources say, but at a reduced size. Most Navy dependents quartered in Bahrain are being moved out, the flagship of Rear Adm. William Crowe, a supply vessel, will no longer spend much of its time in Bahrain, but instead will be visiting other ports in the Gulf, thus reducing the Navy's visibility.

Subsequent to the British withdrawal from flash point in great-power maneuvering.

• The crude oil shipping lanes, said Admira)

Homes, have become an "increasingly swollen jugular" out of the Gulf into the Indian Ocean west to European ports and east to Japan - regions of the world that depend almost exclusively on Arab oil imports...

The Suez Canal has become less a factor in shipping Gulf crude as a result of the 1967-1975 pirations and expectations as the United States closure and the advent of supertankers that

> a new spotlight on the Indian Ocean; also. As of influence jobbing. Two of the most important untapped sources of fish are in the Indian Geoffrey Kemp, in a study for the International Institute for Stratgic Studies, London.

As these influences fashion a possible envi-

ronment for explosion points, some see the region as a potential area for calm. "The Indian Ocean is an area that could become a 'zone of peace,' " writes retired Admi-

ral Worth H. Bagley, the former vice chief of U.S. Navai Operations and now a fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies. "A United Nations resolution of 1974 called upon east of the Suez in 1971 several factors have the major powers to refrain from turning the made the Indian Ocean region increasingly a Indian Ocean into an arena for superpower rivalry." He adds that the U.S. abstained from

Reaction to President Carter's B-1 decision

in U.S.: anger among politicians, questions from the people

By Godfrey Sperling Jr. Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The President has set off a great debate over defense spending, focusing on his B-1 bomber turndown, but really concentrating on the old issue of guns vs. bulter.

Checks with political leaders around the nation indicate the debate is churning among Americans of all walks of life. Some are angry, ochoing some of the same concern voiced by Son. John Tower (R) of Texas, who said of the President's decision not

to go shead with the B-1; "They are breaking open the windles bottles in Moscow." Sen. Burry Goldwater (R) of Arizona expresses a similar sontinent, stressing, too, his belief that Mr. Carter was merely fulfilling some; silly promise he had made during the

The chief unhappiness comes, of course, among the thousands of those new losing their jobs as a result of this decision, particularly among employees of Rockwell International Corporation in southern California.

Most people, it sooms, are concorned but pazzled over the President's decision.

Many like the idea of cutting back on defense spending this way, it in fact, it leaves the United States - as the President maintains it will - still in a strong position vis a vis the So-

But many Americans warry: Will U.S. defense against the Soviets be sufficiently strong

the Senato, where the subject of providing appropriate B-1

The President himself believes the congress | Kremlin says cruise one and that he will be sustained.

The main subject of discussion in congressional hearings will be the weapon that the President is putting most of his confidence in for providing the necessary nuclear deterrent,

The cruise can be launched from the ground sea, or air and, compared with the \$100 million or more that each B-1 was to cost, this missile

But, as in similar debates in recent years, the public may have difficulty in resolving the question people are asking, and for these rea-

1. Weaponry, and any discussion thereof, is too technical, too complex, for the average 2. There is always secret information relat-

ing alther to the weapon or its use which willlot como out in those hearings that are open to

3, There will be those who qualify as experts stily on both sides of the question as to whether or not the cruise will suffice without the B-1. This, too, will understandably tend to confuse those who are seeking to determine whether the U.S. is heading in a correct defonse-rolated direction.

There is much conjecture, too, in Washington and around the United States on how the President made his decision on the B-1.

One strong insight comes from a Carter associate who describes the President as a "pragmatic progressive." It was, it seems, Mr. Cartor's pragmatic na-

ture that was the controlling element in his de-Thus, the public will welcome the debate in with the cruise, he decided to drop the ex-

missile signals new arms race

By David K. Willis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite President Carter's decision against the B-1 bomber, and despite recent talk of a Carter-Brezhnev summit, public Soviet criticlsm of Washington remains strong.

The Kromlin refuses to give Mr. Carter any credit for the B-I decision. Instead the Communist Party newspaper Pravda accuses him of raising new obstacles for strategic arms talks (SALT) and for U.S.-Soviet relations by hing ahead with the pilotless cruise missile.

and his policies in Africa.

All this raises the question among Western analysts hero of whether a summit meeting is still possible later this year or early 1978. So far the Soviets have not entirely closed the door to a summit although they say the initiative comes from Washington and that more

discussions would be necessary. Some analysis still believe a summit this year is conceivable. They argue the Soviets traditionally maintain a pre-set policy line in public - in this case, an anti-Carter line - until

the last possible moment before they feel a This view holds that Mr. Brezhnev may still be intrigued with the possibility of a face to face meeting to try to figure out the unpredict.

At the same time Prayda July 2, the government newspaper izvestia July 1, and the official news agency Tass in recent days have drawn a bleak picture of U.S. stratogic and human-rights intentions.

The Tass account of Mr. Carter's latest press conference started out not with the B-I decision, but with his emphasis on the cruise

The U.S. is thought to be 5 to 10 years ahead of the Soviet cruise in range and sophistication

The Tass report carried by Prayda called Mr. Carter's stand on cruise the start of a new round in the dangerous arms race. It dismissed the B-1 decision by saying testing and development would continue. It noted that the Pentagon reportedly favors putting the cruises on existing B-52 planes. It also noted the record size of the U.S. defense budget for next year as well as tests of a new Trident submarine missile, the new Mark 12-A warhead for long-number of hard-line signals stressing stern distance and the lentative Senate voice to earmark funds lions and his policions. for the neutron bomb. The report showed particular concern that the cruise would be stationed in Western Europe.

On human rights, Izvestia July 1 referred to dissidents as actually being criminals, who have been legally and properly punished.

izvestia scoffed at rights in the U.S. saying they could be enjoyed only by those with sizable bank balances. It cited the new Constitution here as enshrining true civil rights.

Analysts here now watch to see it any progress can be made at the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Belgrade later in the year. The meeting will review compliance with the 1975 Heisinki summit declaration of East-West detents.

They also have circled the first half of Seplember on their calendars. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on arms.

Soviet Union

Summit forecast cool, but warming up

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev templed to take a firsthand took at the still-new American President, Just as Nikita Khrushchev looked at John F. Kennedy in Vienna 16 years ago?

Western analysis here have been doubtful. Relations have been worsening since Jimmy Carter took office. Now comes the first Soviet reaction to optimistic Washington talk about a

The reaction is cool - but it does not entirely close the door, analysts say.

A 50-word paragraph issued by the official news agency Tass appeared eager to let it be known that the initiative is coming from the United States, and that a great deal more discussion would be needed before anything could

[The Tass statement said in full: "In connection with the official announcement for the press by a spokesman for the White House on a possible meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, Tass has at its disposal information that the question was raised by the United States side and its discussion was of a preliminary character."]

The Soviets are intensely curious about Mr. Carter, who is personally unknown and unpredictable to the top leadership here.

It is conceivable that Mr. Brezhnev might be loying with a face-to-face meeting as one way of trying to fathom him. Yet observers doubt it could happen (if it happens at all) before Nov. 7, the 60th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. If the summit backfired and relations grew still worse, Mr. Brezhnev could face sterner opposition, within the Polithuro or the

military, to the entire policy of détente. It is possible Mr. Carter's dramatic June 30 decision against the R-1 bomber might improve the U.S.-Soviet atmosphere.

However, strategic-arms talks - the success of which has long been held by analysis to be a necessary condition for a summit meeting are not going well. The Soviets are upset at the new Israeli Prime Minister, Menahem Begin. And they are irritated by U.S. human-rights

Yet White House aide Zbigniew Brzezinski discussed a summit with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin recently and said later (June 29) that "the climate is all right" for a sum-

Now Tass says that the question "was raised by the U.S. side" and that "its discussion was of a preliminary character."

That doesn't confirm U.S. statements, but doesn't slam the door, either," commented one Western analyst.

Moscow's growing shadow over southern Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The way the Soviet Union ratified its friendship and aid irealy with Mozambique suggests a tougher and more extensive Soviet commitment in southern Africa.

The new emphasis on southern Africa may have been a factor behind the ouster of Nikolai V. Podgorny from the Politburo and from the position of chief of state. Mr. Podgorny, who visited Africa this spring, stood for a relatively cautious foreign policy, according to some Western observers. (He has been succeeded as chief of state by party leader Leonid Brezis-

The treaty with Mozambique was ratified June 14 at a joint session of the foreign affairs commissions of both houses of the Supreme Soviet. Speeches made on that occasion went beyond Mozambique to encompass all of south-

Suriov presides

Presiding over the session was Polithuro member Mikhail A. Suslov, whose political autherity is thought to be second only to that of

Among those attending were alternate Polit-bure member Berts N. Penemarev, the newly appointed secretary of the Central Committee Aonstantin V. Rusakov, and Deputy Premier Konstantin F, Kalushev, Their presence in itnow attaches to southern Africa.

behalf of the government by First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kutmelsov, who halled
"the solfless political, moral, and material aid, with the victous regimes of South Africa and with the Soviet Union, in line with Leninist Rhodesia."

Which the Soviet Union, in line with Leninist Rhodesia."

In its weekly survey of international affairs

The treaty, said Mr. Kuznetsov, was a landmark in the friendship between the two countries and a "limely political act in support of era, military gangs of Rhodesian racists have the revolutionary achievements of the people, invaded the People's Republic of Mozamof Mozambique, especially in view of contin-bique."

How by reactionary forces to ther the Even by Pravda's standards, this was unusually forces to the continuous forces

of Nationalities and the leading foreign affairs lobby, which has gained the support of Mr. Sus-

newspaper, said the treaty was directed "against the danger of war in Africa and in the

Deputy Defense Minister and general of the army Ivan G. Pavlovsky said the treaty strengthened "the ties of our country with the young progressive states of Africa."

Mr. Suslov summarized the debate in a speech published over eight columns on the front page of Izvestia June 15. It was, said Mr. Susloy, "a demonstration of Soviet solidarity with the African liberation movement, not only in Mozambique, but in all of southern Af-

"The two countries have common objectives in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism," he said.

The new trenty illustrated the "just support by the Soviet Union for the African peoples in their struggle for the definitive and complete liberation of Africa. . . ." Its "special impor-tance stems from Mozambique's position in the southern region of Africa whose aggressive regimes . . . threaten the security of the neighboring African states. . ."

Attacks in new light

Mr. Suslov's comments throw a new and significant light on earlier Soviet press attacks on "white supremacists" in southern Africa.
Writing in Prayda, the Communist Party pa-

per, May 22, commentator Yuliy Yakhontov s to southern Africa.

seemly." He said the meeting of U.S.-Vice on of the treaty was proposed on . President Walter F. Mondale with South Afri-

> June 5, Prayda wrote of "serious concern caused by the situation shaping up in southern

country away from its progressive path."

Nationalities and the leading foreign affairs.

The independent of the souler compaling or chestrated by Moscow's African in the leading foreign affairs.

This was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack on official U.S. spokesmen is seen as part of a language and the leading foreign affairs.

This was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack of the leading foreign affairs.

This was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack of the leading foreign affairs.

This was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack of the leading foreign affairs.

This was unusually tough language. The newspaper's attack of the leading foreign affairs.

Kremlin cuts off dissident funds

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet dissidents are running short of money. One of their main sources from abroad has been the so-called Solzhenitsyn Fund. through which exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn has channeled about \$360,060 in royalties since April, 1974.

But Soviet authorities tightened their rules about money from abroad in January last year - and in February this year they arrested the administrator of the fund. Alexander Ginsburg. He is awaiting trial.

The current administrator, linguist Tatyana Khodorovich, said in Moscow June 22 that the fund had almost dried up. Mr. Solzhenitsyn had cut off supplies to protest the tighter rules, she indicated.

In what she realizes is probably a vain hope, she called for the fund to be formally and legally set up abroad like other international humanitarian funds.

She and other colleagues at a press conference for Western newsmen attended by 1975 Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, appealed to President Carter and other

They said police took about 5,000 rubles (\$6,700) from Mr. Ginsburg when they arrested him. They also said it was increasingly difficult to get information about ncedy dissident families within the Soviet Union. Letters from families had been

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is weakened by disaffections will be tested in a by other blacks or by Mr. Smith. by-election within two months for a vacant seat in Parliament. Wickus de Kock, who re- its summit meeting in Gabon recognized the signed the seat to go to live in South Africa. Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate African represents a section of the white community nationalist movement fighting white minority

*Splits in Smith party

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From page 1

rilla war gets hotter. The hard line

At the other end of the spectrum are the people like Mr. Frost, who take a harder line against black majority rule and are inclined to the shoot-it-out approach.

Mr. Frost is expected to join the Rhodesia Action Party. The debate within the white military leadership over which politicans to back will be crucial:

The stickiest problem in trying to bring about a negotiated transition to black rule in Rhodesia is who would control the armed forces during the transition period.

A recent British suggestion for a Commonwealth peace-keeping force that would include British troops has been rejected by one black nationalist faction, that of Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. The current British-American attempt to bring about a negotiated settle-

[The Organization of African Unity (OAU) at that is deciding to leave Rhodesia as the guer-rule in Rhodesia, Reuter reported.]

An important, and sometimes forgotten, element in the Rhodesian scene are the blacks who have been fighting on the side of the government. These include paramilitary police and the Rhodesian African Rifles (RAR), the latter an elite force well trained in antiguerrilla warfare.

The RAR consists of 1,400 men and there are 5,000 blacks in the police. What these blacks would do in the event of a collapse of the white regime is all important.

Different acenarios possible

All kinds of scenarios could be written. The RAR, for example, could line up with one of the black factions in a take-over of the coun-

It is argued that if the RAR were to take power, it would want whites to remain. After all, the RAR men have worked as equals with whites in the bush and there is mutual respect

fighting the guerrillas since some of the guerrilla leaders, such as Mr. Mugabe, have reportedly vowed to eliminate RAR men should they

Now, with the white politicians bickering and the white civilians increasingly confused, the military is becoming still more worth watching - the black Rhodesian military as much as the

The government is facing stepped-up guerrilla action all across the country. There are an estimated 2,500 guerrillas in Rhodesia and 6,000 more undergoing training, according to

While guerrilia efficiency and organization cannot compare with that of the government forces, the government is gradually losing control of the tribal areas.

There are complete no-go areas, in rural southeastern Rhodesia for example, where guerrillas are in control.

According to a recent visitor to Rhodesia, farmers in outlying areas are having to strike deals with the guerrillas over how many cattle the guerrillas are allowed to steal for their



Smith: trouble from within

From page 1

*Brezhnev: a right to sing the blues

sympathy from French President Giscard garded as the friend of most of the newly d'Estaing. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing backed emerged black African states. Today Moscow up President Carter. He, too, thought "human is regarded by many of those same states as rights" a good thing. Mr. Brezhnev did not find the new imperialist danger. in Paris the anti-Washington mood which had existed there in the old days of Charles de Gaulle and which comforted Moscow at the

In the general background of all these events is the continued tensions and hostility in the Soviet relationship with China. Also, Mr. Brezhnev has committed himself to an imperial-type operation in Ethiopia which does not seem to be going very well. Moscow is in danger of losing the military position it has been building at the entrance to the Red Sea. In fact, the whole Soviet position in Africa seems to be coming unstuck. Scarcely a year ago Moscow was rePerhaps the most serious of all Mr. Brezh-

nev's disappointments is the coolness in Washington. Mr. Carter does not seem to be bothored by the fact that his policies are distressing Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Carter would be happy to meet Mr. Brezhnev, in Alaska, just to "get acquainted." But Mr. Brezhnev, in his talk with Ambassador Toon, made it clear that he is not interested in any social occasion. He wants something solid to sign when he meets Mr. Carter.

So an early meeting between the Presidents of the United States and of the U.S.S.R. is not now in prospect. It can happen any time Mr.

Brezhnev would like to "get acquainted." But Mr. Carter is not playing the eager wooer of Moscow. Quite the contrary. He is building modern American military power around the cruise missile. He is improving American relations with black Africa and with the Muslim community in the Middle East. He is improving his relations with his European allies and with Japan. He is giving friendly thought and attention to China. He is improving his relations with India.

All around the world Mr. Carter is working his way to the inside track. Moscow is getting queezed away. And this seems not to worry myone in Washington. It does worry Mr. Brezhnev who no longer enjoys any visible prospect of crowning his career with some notable success in world affairs. The America of

Moscow did not really matter very much. Which must be galling to the men in the Kremlin who like to be thought of as "the other great power.

Is the Soviet Union really in the same class with the United States? Kissinger foreign policy operated on the assumption that it was. It took a direction which greatly distressed West European allies. They felt the danger of a U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. partnership running the world. There is no such theory in the Carter era. Mr. Carter treats Moscow as neither partner nor equal. On the contrary, he treats Moscow as the center of a backward and tyrannical so-

It is a new and different game. The Kremlin does not understand this new game. It does not

*How African whites see Carter policy

ticipation by all South Africans." This seemed tion.

white-run Africa); and (2) the secretary's will-man, one-vote as the only solution acceptable ingness to let the people of South Africa them- to the U.S. - a formula which most white selves decide the specific form of government South Africans see as a naive invitation to under which there would be "full political par- them to bring about their own political elimina-

Novelist Vladimir Nabokov: deep

of knowledge, fleet of imagination fast but prefers yarns about miners and sa-

By Roderick Nordell

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

did to the critics of his books based on how just how irreplaceable it was. entirely on the opinion of a friend who reads display of nightmare fireworks."

mural. Spells my name with three o's." The thing is that, no matter how much any-

body knows of Nabokov's prodigious work, it is impossible to know exactly what it means. Not graph of him - wearing jacket and tie and car-sian but in the English he handled with a dazrying a big white butterfly net. His professorial zling elegance that was unique in his adopted store of knowledge was combined with a fleet. United States. But what enchanted Nabokov imagination always chasing rare specimens of and the band of readers tuned to his rarefied occasion of his passing on July 2 in Switzer- written word was on the run, with media imland. He no doubt would hand out grades as he ages snapping at its heels, he demonstrated

much they really knew of his work – ranging Boring, precious, nasty, incomprehensible – from the erotic "Lolita," which brought him readers did turn from Nabokov on such from respectable comparative obscurity to grounds. But there was always the chance that wealth and notoriety; to "The Gift," with its the butterfly chaser - he really was a lepidopwarm humanity; and the later "Pale Fire" and terist - would open one's eyes to a shape or "Ada;" full of puzzles, perversity, pedantry, pattern in a new way. As he wrote of an ear-parody, and intellectual challenge. His lowest lier Russian writer, Gogol: "Here and there in grade (D minus), he told an interviewer, went the most innocent descriptive passage, this or to people like this: "He never opened my new that word . . is inserted in such a way as to book - the one ha is writing about - relying make the harmless sentence explode in a wild

Whatever the immediate course of events, statistics and their respective industrial and military potential suggest that the whites of South Africa will be able to hold out against inside and outside pressures for black majority rule much longer than the whites of Rhodesia. In South Africa, whites are outnumbered by only some five to one. In Rhodesia, the ratio is closer to 25 to one.

Yet even in South Africa, the barometer of mmigration figures as an indication of conidence in the future of white rule is beginning to fall. For the first quarter of 1977, there was a net gain of only 574 people when white immigration was set against emigration. The figure for the same period last year was 11,014.

In Rhodesia, the same barometer gives a much bleaker outlook for the maintenance of white majority rule. White Rhodesians now are Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo and having links leaving the country at a record rate. During with guerrilla forces outside Rhodesia's borthe first five months of this year, 4,917 more whites left the country than entered it. Earlier this month, one of Rhodesia's top military men spoke with revealing bluntness about what. Peking and more recently in Gabon for the thought and language and bringing them back wavelength - were the possibilities of words | these figures meant in terms of white morals. for meaning more than one thing at the same | (One of the reasons for the speeding up of (OAU) summit - came out with a sharp attack It would be marvelous to hear Nabokov's wil time, for endlessly manipulating what they exercised now on the tributes written on the seemed to be "about." In an age when the the draft for Rhodesian whites, who are obstants will make of that has yet to be seen. the draft for Rhodesian whites, who are ob- sians will make of that has yet to be seen. liged to do military service in the war against black nationalist guerrillas.)

ister Ian Smith's party of government. Mr. Frost accused Mr. Smith of, in effect; being gerheads with him since early this year. too soft in the face of black nationalist and

have on Mr. Smith in his next round of talks with the visiting U.S.-British diplomatic mission led by John Graham (Britain) and Stephen Low (U.S.). The mission is seeking general acceptance by Mr. Smith and African nationalists of a new constitution for Rhodesia allowing free elections open to all parties. To reassure white Rhodesians, the proposed constitution would include a bill of rights for all. and there is being mooted a Commonwealth police force for an interim period to help provide physical security for all.

Both white Rhodesians and white South Africans - insofar as they are willing to concede majority rule in Rhodesia - want installed there as "benign" a black government as possible. Whites have hitherto tended to look upon the nationalist Patriotic Front, led by Robert ders, as Soviet puppets and the least acceptable of the black political groups vying for power. But Mr. Mugabe - who has just been in meeting of the Organization of African Unity

. Another slashing attack on Soviet policy in . Africa was made at a formal meeting of the Further evidence of the strain on whites was OAU summit by Sudanese President Mimelry, the resignation of Des Frost from the chair. General Nimeiry is deeply concerned at Soviet manship of the Rhodesia Front, Prime Min-intervention in Ethiopia on the side of that country's military junta which has been at log-

. These African attacks on Moscow are some-Anglo-U.S. pressure. The resignation follows thing new. The main outside scapegoat at OAU. the expulsion of 12 hard-liners from Mr. meetings in the past has been the U.S. And Smith's party for turning against the Prime President Carter's supporters are bound to ask.

Minister on the grounds that he was not tough whether his new Africa policy does not have something to do with the favorable (for the It remains to be seen what effect this will 'U.S.) change in the wind.

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"World food demand will double in the next 35 years, with or

without population increases," as more nations follow the

That being so, says U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Berg-

land, only a global grain reserve can assure food in for the

world's poorest millions and at the same time prevent "boom-

Right now, paradoxically, the world is awash in wheat.

Bumper harvests in the U.S. and other producing areas will

leave an "overhang," or surplus, of 30 to 40 million tons this

Circumstances are ideal for starting a world grain reserve.

But who will pay for it? Where should grain be stored? Under

what price and supply conditions should stored wheat be fed

U.S. farmers - who grow half the wheat traded in the world

demand answers, for thousands of them are losing money in

As a first step, says Mr. Bergland, "There should be two dis-

To reduce the number of future emergencies, the White

House is asking Congress to transform Public Law 480 - the

legislation authorizing shipment of surplus U.S. food to poor

Food would be guaranteed on a "multiyear" basis to devel-

Such countries, instead of spending scarce foreign exchange

"To be able to enter into such a commitment, [the U.S.]

would have to have food in reserve." In the past, said Mr.

Bergland, PL 480 programs were "interrupted when all avail-

to buy food, could channel the money into approved projects,

In return for which U.S. food aid would be forthcoming.

able grains were absorbed by the commercial market."

oping countries which come up "with economic game plans" -

specific self-help programs to spur their own food production.

tinct types of [food] reserves in the world," the first to be

used in emergencies, when food simply runs short.

and-bust" price cycles that whipsaw American farmers.

"protein route" of enriching their peoples' diets.

year, said Mr. Bergland in a Monitor interview.

into the market?

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bringing their grain to market.

lands - into a "developmental tool."

Washington

Peking insists:

'If we want to invade Taiwan, we will'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

China News Agency quoted Vice-Premier Li Although he described the meeting as very ations who is currently visiting China.

"As to when and in what way the Chinese One week earlier, U.S. Secretary of State people are to liberate their sacred territory of Cyrus Vance had urged China to join the Talwan," Vice-Premier Li is quoted as telling United States in mutual efforts to normalize Admiral Zumwalt, "that is entirely China's in-relations. But Mr. Vance added that the United

U.S. probes for some sort of direct or indirect themselves." assurance from Peking that it does not intend Vice-Premier Li seemed to be responding to to use military force to reunite Taiwan, now that statement of Mr. Vance, who will arrive the Republic of China, with the mainland.

The United States has diplomatic relations weeks.

By Ross H. Munra

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

©1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

between Peking and Washington.

Peking Admiral Zumwalt said in an Interview July 5 A sentor Chinese leader has again told the that he told the Chinese Vice-Premier, "It United States that the People's Republic of would be very difficult for any U.S. adminis-China has the right to decide whether to invade tration to overlook the strong support the American people have for the government of In an unusually lough statement the New Taiwan" and sever relations with that island.

fisten-nico, speaking July 4 with Adm. Elmo R. friendly, Admiral Zumwalt said he "detected Zomwalt Jr., former U.S chief of naval oper- no flexibility" in the Chinese position in regard tu Taiwan.

ternal affair, which brooks no interference." States "places importance on the peaceful set-The statement was another Chinese rebuff of thement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese

here for talks with Chinese officials in seven

Taiwan, and it is the unassured future of that agency, repeated that the United States must island that has blocked full diplomatic relations take the following steps of disengagement

"Severance of diplomatic relations, withdrawal of its troops, and abrogation of the [defense] treaty - and none of the three can be dispensed with."

Although there has been no substantive change in China's policy toward the United States, observers here detected a slightly harsher and blunter tone in recent Chinese pro-

In June Chinese officials bluntly told visiting representatives of U.S. academic organizations that scholarly and scientific exchanges between the United States and China will not expand until there are full diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In May, another Chinese Vice-Premier, Chi Teng-kuei, told a group of Japanese journalists that it may well prove necessary for China to invade Taiwan because of the large number of "counterrevolutionaries" on that Island.

Some foreign analysts here think these de congress expected this year.

tionaries all were members of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo. As in earlier articles on the same subject, Lenin could be read as a symbol for Chairman Mao and Stalin as a symbol for Hua Kuo-fong, the new Chinese leader. But the article provided few clues as to whom

Fewer tractors thanks to the 'gang of four'

now-production of "Bumper Harvest"-brand tractors is higher than ever. This experience, although extreme, at least demonstrates how severely the Chinese econ-Nauchang, China The foreign press corps from Peking was omy was disrupted in some regions by the bitnehered through the Kiangsi tractor factory to fer power struggle in China preceding the passhear how leftist radicals had disrupted producing of Mac Tse-tung. For 21 months, one man-

tion for a three-year period which ended only ager said, production in the factory simply It was the reverse of the sort of model fac-The trouble in the tractor factory started in tery foreigners usually are shown in China. 1974, officials said. Followers of the gang of Prominently displayed for the journalists was "instigated and invelgled a very few a chart showing now tractor production had people in the plant" to surround, harass, and collapsed in 1974 when radicals coerced workinterrogate factory managers whom they acers and shut off the factory's power and water cused of being rightists. One such session con-Repplies.

However, the story had a happy ending. tinued for four days and three nights, journal-

Only four or five? But what intrigued the visiting journalists most was the official assertion that this facleftist "gang of four" had been arrested, the tory was brought to a standstill by four or five "gang of four" supporters who, by 1976, had

fewer than 70 followers among the work force of 5,000.

A number of official explanations were offered: (1) the local radicals were supported by the four Peking radicals and this allowed them to intimidate people; (2) the radicals controlled the national news media and thereby caused "great confusion in the minds of the people;" (3) the radicals were supported by "landlords, rich peasants, evildoers, rightlists, hooligans, and rufflans;" (4) the authorities wanted the radicals to expose themselves through their deeds.

Almost half the workers observed by the journalists conveyed the impression that they were brought into the factory when it resumed production last autumn: They were quite young; their clothes were mainly new and unsoiled; they did not demonstrate the easy famillarity with their machines that one might expect from workers with seven or more years

campaign on upsurge

the eastern Province of Anhwel, has been put under the control of three veteran political figures who represent the old guard of Chinese politicians.

The turnover in Anhwei, disclosed in a provincial radio broadcast last month, is just part

northeastern Province of Liaoning, several witnesses say hundreds of new wall posters denouncing alleged radical officials were put up June 24 in the streets and work places of th major cities.

velopments are part of the final stage of polli-

Anhwei provincial leader Sung Pei-chang was accused of restraining the anti-radical campaign that began last October with the arrest of Mao Tse-tung's widow and other radicals. The radio broadcast declared that Mr. Sung had been roplaced as the leading government and Communist Party official by Wan Li, widely considered to be a close ally of former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Last month, the People's Daily all but told

The article stressed that the counter-revoluthe counter-revolutionaries might symbolize.

factory was a scene of jubilation and CLASSIFIED ADS

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Anti-radical

By Ross II. Munro Special to The Christian Science Monitor @1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

One of the last radical strongholds in China,

of a recent surge in political activity aimed at reducing remaining radical influence. In another former radical stronghold, the

cal maneuvering prior to a Communist Party

its readers that political conflict is continuing at the highest levels of the Chinese Communist Party. A front-page article detailed Joseph Stalin's difficulties in consolidating power in the Soviet Union in the 1920s following the passing of Lenin in the face of the challenges from counter-revolutionaries.

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Wanted: a bigger basket for the world's excess wheat

A second type of food storage foreseen by Mr. Bergland would be a "so-called commercial reserve." in which food-pro-

ducing and importing nations would agree to set aside, in stor-

age points to be designated, grains "in excess of market de-

There is, contends the tall, rangy Mr. Bergland - himself a

lifelong Minnesota farmer - no "magic number" as to how

much grain should be stored, given the uncertainties of

Such a reserve would be paid for by a "common fund," sub-

scribed to by all participating nations, importers as well as producers. The U.S., stresses Mr. Bergland, would not foot the

A "price corridor" would be established, with "an inter-

national minimum, life net price" of perhaps \$2.50 to \$3 a

bushel, representing production costs of the "most efficient"

wheat farmers. "A maximum price would be established,"

"When [market] prices fell below the mid-point [of the cor-

ridorl" said the Carter Agriculture chief, "producing countries

would have to withhold a percentage of production, isolate it

The common fund would buy up this withheld wheat, releas-

ing it on the world market when prices began to soar above

"We don't propose," said Mr. Bergland, "that this is a fall-

safe remedy," able to cope with extreme situations. In most

cases, however, according the the White House view, such a

global reserve, paid for by an equitably shared common fund

and administered in a nonpolitical way, should smooth out the

Assuming the world community agrees to the U.S. proposals

- which Mr. Bergland will present to the World Wheat Coun-

cil, probably in September - what about American wheat

land, "is an attempt to avoid . . . the boom-and-bust crisis."

"The Carter commitment in this regard," said Mr. Berg-

farmers, who want high prices to offset their losses?

says Mr. Bergland, "maybe double that."

the midpoint of the agreed price corridor.

from the market."

worst of boom-bust cycles.

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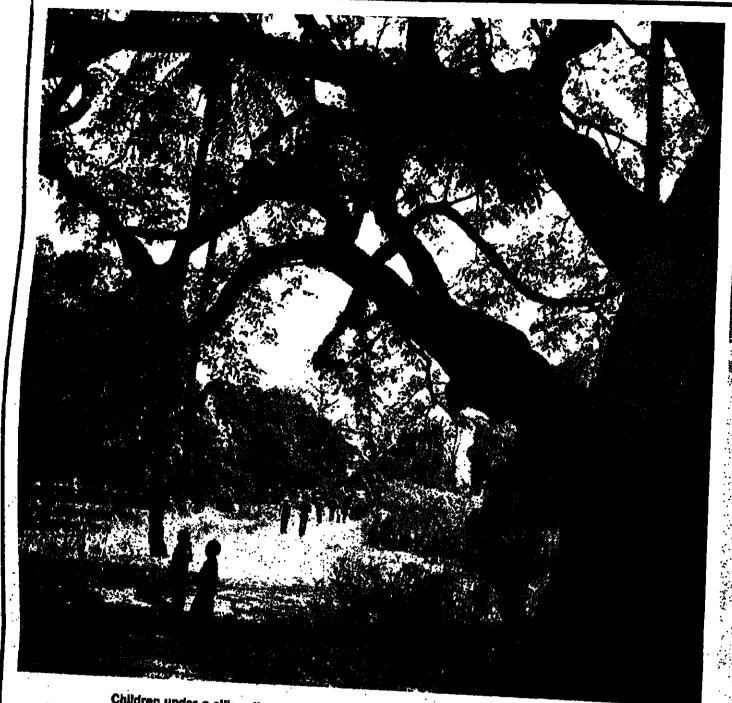
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Children under a silk cotton tree in Juffure, where Alex Haley's book 'Roots' begins



A member of the Kinte clan



Photos and text by Stewart Dill McBilds Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Modis The Gambia has always been the tongue-in-cheks tion of Africa — a slender former British colony of gling into the side of French-speaking Senegal.

It has a vote in the United Nations but cannot also send a neuronal als to send a permanent representative to New York. social disturbance was a slave revolt in 1863, 4

Gambia's tiny police force busies itself marching and an account of the prolific herds of bush plants and culling the prolific herds of bush plants and an account of the prolific herds of bush plants and an account of the prolific herds and plants as the plants of the plants of the gambia, where it is plant to people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the property of the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people can neither read nor write, is being the people sail by peanut cutter up the Gambia River.

There he discovered the "roots" of his family tree thick consisted of two 10-mile-wide strips of land on ei-

village elder told Haley the story of his great, so faith consisted of two 10-mile-wide strips of land on eigreat, great grandsther Kunta Kinte, a Mandinka for this day the Gambia draws its very existence from was kidnapped from Juffure in 1767 by white slave in a river. It acts as a faucet irrigating farms, a coners and sold in the United States.

This summer thousands of tourists, many of the great for black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the capital and up-black Americans in search of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the Gambia development of their African heritage, a telegraph wire between the Gambia development of the transfer their transporting sacks of peanuts downstream to this day the Gambia day the Gambia day

As the tourists come and go, the Gamble's own life is are but it will never become a crocodile."



Peanut shovelers' moist sock masks combat dust



Boys on the bank of the upper Gambia River



GAMBIA rooted in the river

Wimbledon winners leave the tennis world gasping

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Now, how do you follow that? The All-England Club's centenary lawn tennis tournament has left everybody in the tennis world gasping, as no doubt it did many million of television viewers clear across the globe.

In England, this was the first fine summer Saturday afternoon in memory when the sound of the suburban lawnmower was not to be heard anywhere in the land.

This tournament will be talked about again and again for years on end.

There was tant, tingling, furious, magical tennis for more than three hours as Bjorn Borg successfully defended his singles title against the challenge of Jimmy Connors in a see-saw J-6, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 final. It was a classic battle of the world's two bost players in the greatest lournament on the unrepeatable occusion, playing before the biggest crowd on the finest grass courts on the English summer's most

nis match he had ever seen.

But more than that: on this centenary occason. In Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee year. Virginia Wade, England's darling, had won Wimbledon's women's singles in her 16th attempt. (Wado first appeared at Wimbledon at

And it was no fluke. Betty Stove of the Netherlands as a final opponent was not the expected match perhaps. But Stove had beaten second-seeded Martina Navraillova on the way and Wade, in a superb semifinal, had dramatically and forcefully put out No. 1 seed

Chris Evert herself. In the final the Queen was watching. The crowd went wild as Virginia closed out her 4-6, 8-3, 8-1 victory. They cheered for nearly 10 minutes. They sang "For she's a jolly good fellow," indeed they believed it, clappping emphatically in time to the tune. It was a marvolous, moving occasion.

The victories of both singles finalists were



Wade has found a mentor in Jerry Teeguarden, who did so much for Margaret Court. Tecguarden says that Virginia's past disappointments in big matches were due to small missing factors in her technique.

Now her shots have been reshaped to give her security. She knows now that she can keep the ball in the court. With this knowledge her "suspect temperament" has vanished.

Last year this centennary celebration looked as though it would be her last Wimbledon. Now, says her coach, "She can win for the next two or three years."

Borg also is a technician with a safety factor. In his match with Jimmy Connors he lost the first set, but did not let the loss bother

The Iceman from Sweden betrayed no emotion, was upset by nothing, elated by nothing. book victory of an Englishwoman. He played with relentless precision, seemingly sure that the match would turn his way. Half way through the second set it did so. By the time Connors recovered Borg had won eight straight games.

Jimmy fought back like a tiger, fabricating some quite brilliant passing shots out of thin air. In the final set he got back four games after being down 0-4. But that was that.

Interviewed on radio the previous day, Connors said "I've nothing else on on Saturday. So I might as well play tennis at Wimbledon."

One felt then that he would be hard put to win it. Borg had his mind on the title. He had prepared for it single-mindedly. He had practiced for hours on end to hone sharp his grass-

This technique and that temperament won him a difficult and yet somehow almost inevitable victory.

For the record, Borg won 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4. Miss Wade won 4-6, 6-3, 6-1. Australians Ross Case and Geoff Masters

are the men's doubles champions, Helen Gourlay Cawley of Australia and Joanne Russell of the United States the women's charnplons. The mixed doubles went to the South African pair of Bob Hewitt and Greer Stevens.

Stove set some sort of record for frustration, reaching the finals in three events (singles, women's doubles with Navritalova, and mixed

able competitive course, just as budding boxers are nurtured and nursed by their man-BONN

mon in the U.S.A. or the full-time commitment Am Dobben 107

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STUTTGART

Billie Jean King's comeback try for a second seventh singles crown ended in a quarteric loss to Evert, and her bid for a record to Wimbledon championship counting all enginals of falled, as the closest she came was a recommendated. Robert S. Strauss, the President's special representative for also falled, as the closest she came was a recommendate to build a domestic political force to

Van Winitsky and Lea Antonopolis.

In virtually every event the top seeds wer measures. toppled. Every court at almost every money sparkled with the drama of the unexpected. Two Europeans won the main championship

for the first time since 1934. Two European As asked before, just how do you follow

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financial

And yet the semifinal between Borg and littles Gerulaitis had been even greater. Don artistry and attack - the very narrowest of but coming away without any other lands and the coming away without any other lands are lands and what America hopes to do about it

By David R. Francis and Guy Halverson Business and financial correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

also failed, as the closest she came was a sectional loss in the mixed doubles.

Robert S. Strauss, the President's special representative frame and fair trade The junior champions, both Americans in Support an "enlightened, progressive, free, and fair" trade van Winitsky and Lea Antonopolis.

The veterans doubles were won by Sven by cities of America as it is in current trade negotiations abroad. The veterans domines were won by avenue vidson of Sweden and Torben Ulrich of Day mark who bent Vic Selxas of the U.S. and the tempts to differentiate between recent "restrictive" agree-His job, he explained in an interview, is as much in the

> This is the sixth in a series of interviews on economic topics with top Carter administration officials. An abridged text fol-

also won the Veterans Cup. And of come what is the status of the latest round of come riers under the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Queen Elizabeth was there to see the star Trade]? When do you expect that round to be finished and what do you guess it might accomplish?

Everyone talks to me in terms of when my deadline is for finishing the GATT negotiations in Geneva. The truth of the matter is that I've been trying to set a deadline - but, the deadline is not for finishing, it's for really getting them started. After four years they really haven't gotten down to any really serious hard bargaining and negotiating. We're setting a deadline of the first of September to really bring the various parties out of the trenches, as it were . . . get the issucs on the table and start some hard negotiations on the whole spectrum, [with] parallel negotiations where we don't make the mistake that we made in the "Kennedy round" [of trade negotiations] of leaving agriculture behind. We negotiate in parallel on everything from tarrif to non-tariff barriers with respect to both industry and agriculture simultaneously. When [the negotiations] are going to end, I don't know.

In the meantime I'm traveling to the capitals of the world and having bilateral discussions and trying to set the stage for constructive multillateral discussions; While that's going on, I've been traveling around this country a great deal. The people of America really are unfamiliar with trade. Trade has just become a burning issue. In the last few months you've been seeing all these [trade] issues coming to a head. Trade has become a sexy issue for the media.

The truth is, we've been turning inward more and more in this country and someone has to be in San Francisco as I was the week before last and someone has to be in Chicago, Chicago Board of Trade, as I was last night, and in New York before a group of international bankers, as I was the night before, and tell the story all across the country of how important trade is to this country.

How should the business community build support for free trade?

One thing you have to do is articulate in the various forums they are going to - how many jobs depend on our exports. It is just a foolish notion to say, close the doors and stop goods coming into this country because they compete with our own goods and take away our jobs. This country depends much more, gets many more jobs from exports than it loses because of imports. If you were to take out oil, which distorts the trade picture, instead of having a \$25 billion trade deficit this year



we'll have probably an \$18 or \$20 billion trade surplus. We've got to show the American public that . . . we can't be protectionists, we must be enlightened or we'll go back to the '30s and Smoot-Hawley [a restrictive trade law] and this kind of

The establishment of a domestic political force to support this trade program is the most essential thing I can do. My job is in the cities of America equally as much as it is in the foreign capitals of the world, and happily that's my strength.

President Carter is committed to an enlightened, progressive free and fair - and I think you have to put that f-a-i-r in there - trade policy for this country,

Now, that brings us to the next subject. Some ask: "Well, how come you are doing these protectionist things, these orderly marketing agreements? You are keeping out television. You are keeping out shoes."

At times there are tremendous pressures when you get into economic recession periods. Some of our trading partners around the world are in periods of slow growth and have very fragile economies, and fragile governments, if you will. It makes it difficult for us. But as far as we are concerned, when we enter into an orderly marketing agreement such as television and shoes, those measures are restrictive but I don't think they are protectionist. If we didn't take those steps to provide some relief for those sick industries - for limited periods of time in very limited areas, one country on televisions:

lief (we rejected the [stiffer International Trade Commission] recommendations - the President did - and we went for what he felt was an enlightened program) - if we didn't do that, we'd be playing into the hands . . . of the protectionist forces.

It's unfair to call them protectionist forces. People are terribly concerned about jobs. The trade union movement shouldn't be branded as protectionist. They understand the value of what exports mean to the average working man and woman. But you have to be very adaptable. Very precise and very limited. These have to be agreements that are arrived at in the open, written on paper, publicly examined and analyzed and criticized by industry, agriculture, and by our trading parties around the world. Not under-the-table deals.

Much of the world now has a system of floating exchange rates. Does this reduce the importance of tariff barriers?

Yes, to an extent it does. For example, when we floated the dollar, it helped us a great deal in our trading posture. There are some that would say there are countries that affect the value of their particular monetary unit they are using from time to time for the impact it has on short-term trade. If so, that is not a very good policy. This country, of course, doesn't

I don't think we are going to have as much difficulty as a lot of other people think we are in negotiating some really substantial reductions in tariffs. We are going to negotiate very firmly and we are going to negotiate from the position that we don't have to make a doal. I wouldn't feel discouraged, if we negotiated for a year or two and I thought we weren't getting a fair deal in negotiations, to come home and say to the Congress we couldn't get a deal that was fair and reasonable and I've come home to tell you that, and I've terminated the negotlations. We're going to negotiate a deal that's going to see that the markets of this world are just as open to our products and our produce as ours are to theirs. Its got to work both ways or it isn't going to work at all.

I don't mean you go about being a bully boy. You can be wise and understanding of the other people's problems. That's what we've been trying to do right now. If you understand other people's problems, then you can help start solving their problems and they in turn will help solve yours.

The U.S. Customs Court ruled that the Japanese were subsidizing their electronic exports to the U.S. by rebating a domestic commodity tax. Now we've got a special working group at GATT saying that this decision violates the GATT rules. The Euronean Community is worried that this might be applied to its tax on value-added rebates. Do you have any plans to deal

We are dealing with it on an hour-to-hour basis. It is a terrible problem; it can't be overstated. If that case - you know it's on appeal now -- if we can't reverse that case it will distort our entire trading picture. We will have to go probably to the Congress for remedial legislation. I don't see how we could negotiate at GATT during the time - if this case is upheld -[that] we're going for legislative relief. Every force from the most extreme free-trade force to the most extreme protectionist force would be heard in the Congress. It would be really difficult for the members of Congress. It would be difficult for the administration. And it would be impossible insofar as I'm

Argentina: 'Things do look better — for the moment'

relaxations of controls to foster confidence.

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina continues to show signs of economic recovery with the country's central bank now permitting Argentines to purchase up to \$1,000 worth of foreign currency per day with no questions asked.

Although severe storm clouds including inflationary press, marks, and Brasilian gruzeiros on the first days after controls. This prospect was a factor to the fracing of foreign currency and business failures will have on ware fired it abated once the floveity had worn off. the economic horizon, the order of the day would seem to be

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the ma-jor currencies in the national currencies of each of the following

nancial centers. These rates do not take into account bank

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: ..002564; Ustralian dollar: 1.1206; Danish krone: 1662; Italian iira: .001131; Japa-

.4746

service charges. (c) - commercial rate.

3.9760

23111

Eritish W. Germae Pound Mark 1.7204 .4327

4.2208 1.0616 61.6963 15.5173

there was a rush to acquire United States dollars, German higher than \$4 billion before,

out of the Argentine pesos needed to buy the foreign cur-But that does not square with the facts. On several recent

occasions; the net exchange flow favored the peso, with more other way around — a clear sign of at least some confidence in At the same time, the announcement of free convertibility

dealt what some observers described as a "near-lethal blow" to the black market. "It has not disappeared entirely," Alfredo H. Esposito, a di-

rector of the central bank, commented. "The price difference between the official rate and the black market was no more than 3 or 4 percent the first few days." That price difference has fallen even more. The convertibility move is part and parcel of Dr. Martinez

de Hoz's goal of a free-market economy with only limited controls. This whole philosophy differs sharply from the policies of previous governments over the past 20 years. Prices have been allowed to go to what Dr. Martinez de Hoz

and his planners see as their natural levels. This has been part the moment, and I stress that point - for the moment - things ticularly beneficial to the agricultural community, which in do look better."

That is the optimistic word coming from Buenos Aires, years past was burdened by controls that kept food prices at where Jose Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, the Economy Minister, ridiculously low levels. has developed a program of austerity mixed with occasional

Now those prices have climbed, causing serious hardship on a public accustomed to low food prices - but production has The authorization of next to unlimited purchases of foreign soared and exports have risen spectacularly. Economic plancurrency is such a move. It apparently is having the desired ners in Argentina say it is possible that grain exports will push effect. Monoy managers in Buenos Aires say that although total overseas sales to \$5 billion in 1977. They have never been

Cynics are saying the drop-off came when purchasers ran treasury and offset even a run on foreign currency by Ar-

Another factor also gives Argentine economic planners sign of relief. Combined foreign debts for the country total less than \$9 billion, a sum equivalent to two years of exports. Nel-Argentines converting foreign currencies into pesos than the ther Brazil nor Mexico, Argentina's two major economic competitors in Latin America, are saddled with much higher foreign debts. Mexico's is \$20 billion; Brazil's, nearly \$30 billion;

All this suggests such an improving picture that the more optimistic observers in Buenos Aires are saying the worst is over and that the economy, so torn apart by inflation and chaotic economic policy in the past tour years, is on the mend.

Although there is some validity in this, the storm clouds of ossible new inflationary spirals, as well as the increasing diflculty with which the average Argentine makes ends meet, remain a real threat.

One economic analyst said recently in La Prensa, the Buenos Aires morning daily, "I would not hazard a guess on when we come out of the current malaise, or even if we will come out, but I do know that we are no longer slipping backward. I cannot say that this will continue indefinitely, but for

an Parker Charles

in international competition.

The pros also use wrist what there is the plan of action? What there is the plan of action? First, regulated when there isn't time to go to the aide with each other to improve their class is informat surroundings.

The pros also use wrist what is the plan of action? First, regularly when there isn't time to go to the aide with each other to improve their class is informat surroundings.

On such occasions the aid like and the plan of action occasions where the plan of action occasions where the plan of action occasions where the plan of action of action of actions and the plan of action of actions of actions and the plan of action of actions of acti

The Christian Science Monitor

viously the quality of this country's next gener-missing." Wrist bands BY T. C. Lengwood

A small investment dan make a big differ them.

A small investment dan make a big differ them.

Wou'll find this hard to believe, says Lynn power in make price.

The main job of a wrist TENNIS.

TENNIS

TEN

The Lynn Davies plan to build better British athletes the caliber of the juniors we produce," Diagnosing the inadequactes of the United Kingdom's athletics organization, he says, can be properly guided and advised on a suit-

He must be one of the most handsome ath- an introduction to their chosen sport. But then letes ever to win an Olympic title. And today the strapping physique, sparkling eyes, and broad smile still help Welshman Lynn Davies competitive athletics. So talent is lost.

inspire young Britons bent on breaking records "The colleges, as the next step on the lad-der, ought to be productive. All too often, how-A like tall long-jumper, who took the ever, they are not, for although reasonable Tokyo Gold in 1964 with a lenp of 28 feet 5 competitive chances do arise the main objecinches, has just become team manager of the tive of the coaches is opportunity rather than Junior Commission of Britain's Amaleur Ath. oxcellence.

"This is a tromendous challenge," says "They are the core of British athletics. But Lynn, who has recently returned to Waloz at even they have failed to develop working relater spending three years masterminding Can-thouships with schools and colleges, so that a agu, a blacktarious for the 1838 Olymbics. "Op. Buk to the athletes, chain of blockession is Executive."

network therefore, the new team manager loss of steaks the Executive is happy to be asalms first to identify outstanding teen agers money will enable as to pit more of our newa clear cit mate to the text to the second performances. Then comers against Spain and performances.

evaluate their potential accurately. Then they

"This kind of program does not go nearly as far as the athletics scholarship system com-

of eastern European countries," admits Lynn. "But it can only benefit rising stars like 18year-old Daley Thompson, already the British decathlon record holder, Nicholas Lees, a 5,000-meter prospect, and Brian Garner who has achieved a 24 feet 8 inch long jump."

Such vision costs money to realize, and the Junior Commission has reason to be grateful (or the £30,000 cash sponsorship promised over the next three years by the Meat Promotion

"I suppose the Executive is happy to be ascomers against Spain and France in the three-

comers against Spain and France in the three-cornered match in August.

Shortly afterwards we can send a more powerful team to the European Junior Championships in Kley than would otherwise have been the case.

As a technical officer at Wales's National Sports Centre in Cardiff "Lynn, the Leap!" can add devote his whole time to athletics and must sometimes attend important clay night shocks.

sometimes attend important clay piecon shoots or table tennis championahips.

If our is is the ryoning athletes that most want to help, he déclares in 1864 had to want to help, he déclares in 1864 had to win my Gold Mégal before i nonestiv believed was uspande of in the junior generation to be juli annuar believed the junior generation to the j

science

people

Self-help magazine becomes African best-seller

By Slewart DIN McBride Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The police chief of Dioloulou buys a copy for his wife every three months. A reader in Mali helped pay for his subscription with two chickens it is studied by midwives in Upper Volta and schoolchildren in Zaire, by village blacksmiths and the deans of university faculties. Entire articles are broadcast on Liberian

In two years the circulation of this magazine has increased tenfold here in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal where each copy is read by as many as 15 people. There is such a demand that postmen frequently "kidnap" copies on their way to the mailbox, and issues are sometimes sold on the black market for twice the

Overnight Familie et Développement (F&D) has become one of the most popular and influential periodicals in French-speaking sub-Soharan Africa. The quarterly magazine is devoted to family health and development in a region that is perhaps the most underprivileged and information-starved area of the third world. Some countries are without a single indigenous newspaper. The "press" in others consists of smudged mimeographed F&D was origin broadsides peddling sex, scandal, and lurid love stories. F&D offers none of that - no gimmicks, no giveaways, no discounts, no sensationalism or sentimentality.

'Self-help, not ideology

F&D is a "self-help" solution-oriented publication, written by, for, and about Africans. It is one of the few international magazines published in Africa and probably the only one south of the Sahara that is edited by a woman. zine - after Amira, a women's fashion maga-It avoids political statements and ideological zine printed and published in France. (Sales rhetoric, and therefore is able to cross most figures greatly understate the circulation and borders on the confinent with hard-hitting reports on sometimes "taboo" subjects such as passed from hand to hand, read in the classpolygamy, teen-age abortions, pornography, room, or read over numerous radio stations in

area of the world where the vast majority of the population is illiterate.

Humble beginning

The genesis of F&D was in the spring of 1973 Mali when participants at the first inter-African conference on sex education in Frenchspeaking Africa requested the assistance of an international agency to start a bulletin of family education. The International Development Research Center (IDRC), a semi-public Canadian development agency, became interested and bired Dr. Pierre Pradervand, a Swiss sociologist experienced in the problems of family health in West Africa, to explore the idea and send up a trial balloon issue at the end of 18

Educators, doctors, trade unionists, and researchers from 12 African countries, participated in the planning. A young Senegalese social scientist, Marie-Angélique Savané, was hired as chief editor, and a mock issue was circulated through Africa in November, 1974. It met with rave reviews from embracing readers who applauded the success of "our" new periodical. IDRC committed itself to three years of funding and the magazine was off and

F&D was originally almed at an audience of "grass-roots trainers" such as teachers and paramedical workers. But it soon became clear from sampling newsstand sales in Dakar that there was a demand among the general public for basic information on such subjects as breast-feeding, latrine construction, family planning, hygiene, and nutrition.

In the first two years, circulation of F&D come the country's second best selling magadrugs, and the negative impact of Western native languages for the benefit of illiterates.)

Despite, or perhaps because of, F&D's break today total 25,000 copies which are distributed with the norms of African journalism, the primarily to readers in Senegal, Togo, Upper How to make it as an acrobat



Pierre Pradervand and Marie-Angélique Savané By Stewart Dill McBilde

Volta, Benin (formerly Dahomey), Mail, Ivory underlying philosophy of "helping people in help themselves," and efforts to aim at the

Winning recognition

In Togo, the Ministry of Education has agreed to handle and pay for the internal distribution of F&D in the country. The director of primary schools in Benin formally recommended it to all his school directors.

F&D's success is attributed primarily to its

highest, not the lowest common denominate of its readership. "We don't buy the stereoly of the primitive African; our first premise that our reader is intelligent," says Dr. Pri dervand. "He may be semiliterate, but he is telligent. He is accurately aware of his one-

In an effort to foster dignity and self-respect, he adds, each issue contains deli-year

African woman's role

Perhaps one of the most significant confident tions F&D is pioneering focuses on the risk role of the African woman, particularly in for production and family rearing. F&D frankly faced women's issues which most faced odicals in Islamic, male-dominated would not even consider touching. Much Senegal, from the marketplace in Dakat 🔾

"Development specialists are flailly a to realize the importance of educating women. It is a vital element for social mobility in any country," she says.

Consistent with its self-help philosophy, [4] is intended eventually to be independent and financial support of IDRC. F&D's three-year, \$844,000 grant runs out at

the end of the year, the IDRC's international board meets in September to consider renewal The grant is particularly vital to a magazine which accepts no advertising. Most airical publications rely heavily on revenue from advertising such products as liquor, cigarelies, baby foods, skin whiteners, and foreign pharmaceuticals, white F&D's editorial committee

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTH

self tips in the field of health and education, and profiles of success stories in grass-roots

most remote villages is still discussing the discussing the discussing the discussing the discussing the discussing the discussion of the Angélique Savané in a recent issue of 🎉

Financial independence sought

self-supporting. By the end of 1977, Famille 6 Developpement will be an autonomous legal entity, with an African board and president and the future possibility of publishing textbooks 've got a tremensous amount of talent, search in the succession of talent, years, however, its survival and future successions willing to try anything to is vitally dependent on technical assistance and

Cus; and they re going to be inasparable.

It's also a directing for former stars cils tent will become a regular part of the New and Gregory redin, The contideration and provential distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions and provential distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions and provential distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions and provential distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions and personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions are personal distributions. The continuous dist can that "information is power;" and proved

In Britain newspapers arrive via TV (BBC) channels now offer a 100-page news service called CEEFAX. Britain's independent Broadcasting Authority offers a similar

allows readers to tune in to printed news

By Sara Hoagland Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Revolutionary system

THE CHARMAN SCHNOLLMONHOR

Entrenched in the living room easy chair, eyes glued to the television screen, a viewer presses the elegant touch-tone selector at his side. Instantly the game show he'd been watching blacks out and 24 rows of "newspaper" print flash on. He glances through the table of contents - foreign news, stock market prices, recipes, travel reports - and then dials 104 for the updated consumer news.

This is not a scene from George Orwell's "1984" but a picture of what may be typical in several thousand British households before the end of the year.

Last November the British Government authorized transmission of printed news and information to the general public over television screens, a process known as teletext.

This revolution in journalism allows the viewer to dial out of his ordinary channels and into screen-size news pages at whatever time and in whatever sequence he desires, using a special teletext decoder.

The two British Broadcasting Corporation

service known as Oracle. The services can be viewed only on TV sets equipped with de-Queen as guinea pig For the past two years of experimentation,

a select group, including Queen Elizabeth and several political figures and corporation heads, has owned teletext decoders. But this year most major British television receiver manufacturers have committed themselves to decoder production. BBC engineers expect that more than 50,000 sets will be equipped to receive CEEFAX service by late this year.

What will be the impact of this system on TV and newspaper journalism? The production director of Scripps-Howard newspapers has called CEEFAX "one of our biggest competitive fears within a few years." Other newspapers that view teletext as a possible supplement to their operations are getting in on the ground floor of the new technology.

There are no deadlines. Information can be constantly updated. Unlike newspaper publication, only seconds elapse after the news is typed until it reaches the public.

John Ahlhauser, a teletext authority at Indiana University's School of Journalism, says that teletext could "deliver all the latest news, volumes of consumer information, countless classified ads, without the delivery problems caused by paper shortages and prices, oil shortages and prices, and carrierperson shortages."

Savings touted

The dean of communications and journalism at the University of Florida sees teletext

"The reporter is the one person who's safe. You cut out all the other steps from the composing room to the paper boy," says the dean, Dr. Ralph Lowenstein.

With the spiraling cost of paper and fuel, the BBC conceives of CEEFAX as eventually much more economical than newspapers. Installation of the entire system, which basically consists of a minicomputer and four editors, costs only \$200,000.

But there are others who see the future role of teletext as purely supplemental. John Ball, director of engineering for Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), says, "I couldn't for the life of me see this precluding the sale of newspapers. It will never replace sitting where you want, in a car or a plane or your own bed."

A spokesman for Texas Instruments, the company that developed the first decoders for CEEFAX, thinks American acceptance of the system will be allow. Unlike Great Britain, most programming in America is funded by commercials. He considers it doubtful that sponsors would support a network on which they had to compete with news bulletins during their commercials.

'Tunnel vision' concern

Another obstacle is lack of space. One screenful of CEEFAX equals only about 150 words. It is not easy to broadcast any story in depth. This fact concerns some who feel selective viewing could promote "tunnel vision." They feel a society that depends on

CEEFAX 147 Mon 28 Jul 16 40/15 Ceefax Headlines....101 Headlines...101
Home News...102
Home News...103
Foreign News...104
News In Brief.105
Farm News...106
Consumer News.107
People....108
Charicari...109

DETAILS OF: Travel, Weather, BBC News.....110 Business and Electronics...120 Sport, Event*.....130 Consumer Pages, Gardening....140 HEHSFLASH ---> 150

WEATHER MAP 115

The news is regularly updated between Sam and Spm. A full CEEFAK magazine would be 100 pages

CEEFAX index of available news pages and the number to dist to select them

short headlines or only reads shorts scores without having to flip through the rest of the paper could become increasingly specialized and less well informed. At headquarters the BBC computer "Es-

meralda" spews forth gardening tips, shopping bargains, and the latest headlines for 16 hours every day. Esmeralda's activities are monitored by a small team of BBC newsmen. They consolidate and edit the information gathered from the network of BBC-TV and radio newsrooms around the world. The "pages" are then transmitted as a series of electronic impulses — known as data signals - with the regular TV picture.

There are three types of teletext pages: Type A: news headlines and other single pages of information that can be rapidly updated. Type B: rotating pages of longer information where a full page remains for a reading period; a news text continuing the story then takes its place. Type C: Information that needs little updating and might be transmitted only once a day, such as feature pleces or the Top-20 record list. The viewer preselects this page number so that his receiver will recognize it and store it until he can read it at a convenient time.

A fourth option is available for superimposing subtitles on normal programs. The viewer can choose to have news flashes subtitled on his regular program as important

Britain gets callers

Britain leads the world in offering selective viewing. But the CEEFAX newsroom has been visited by representatives of more than 70 countries, and the United States may not be far behind.

demand available to cable-TV customers. A the fish in,"

Reuter general news service is expected to begin on cable within the year. Reuter's teletext system (called IDR) uses a broad-band cable channel and high-speed transmission (70,000 words a second) to offer thousands of pages to New Yorkers and pay cable customers anywhere.

As for the legality of an American national teletext system, a recent decision by the Federal Communications Commission may have paved the way.

In a series of FCC hearings spearheaded by PBS, 11/2 lines of data signals have been reserved for captioning for the 14 million bearing-impaired in the U.S.

The captions can be seen only on sets equipped with decoders. The ruling also states the FCC will be receptive to suggestions of other ways this closed caption area can be used.

But although the FCC ruling took effect March 1, PBS's Mr. Ball doubts decoders will be on the market until late next year.

\$200 to tune in

The price tag estimated by Texas Instruments and the BBC for the viewer is about \$200 for attachments. It is hoped this will be \$100 less when the decoder is built right into the set.

The technology for teletext is here. The economics is not. Those who have the money in American television, namely, commercial network sponsors, are wary of an automatic

"lune-out" system. "After all," one PBS engineer asked, "what do you think is the most logical time for a viewer to tune out and check the sports scores?'

In the words of another observer, "It will -In New York, the British owned news in never replace newspapers. People need agency Reuter already has financial news-on- something to hold in their hands and wrap

Hydrogen fusion: U.S. budget cuts hamper important line research progress foreseen by Artsimowich is well

By Robert C. Cowen

When Britain made dramatic cuts in its hydrogen fusion research at the beginning of this decade, the late Soviet physicist Lev Artsimowich pleaded (unsuccessfully) with London not to do it. Although the goal of making abundant electricity from this energy source seemed distant, the leader of Soviet fusion research sensed imminent progress. He regretted a slackening of effort by any nation.

He would speak ever more strongly to the United States today.

President Carter's energy budget cuts deeply into support for fusion research (a 16 percent reduction in the magnetic fusion budget alone) at a time when the

under way. Now that American officials have analyzed the cuts, they are saying privately that the United States fusion effort, which is at the forefront of this progress, will lose considerable momentum.

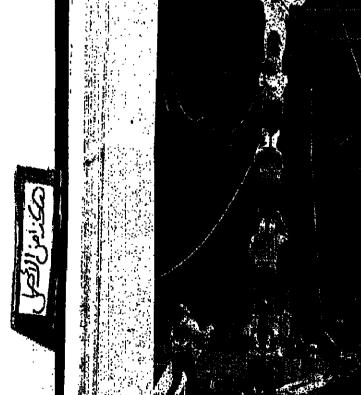
. An assessment by one of these officials, who did not want to be quoted directly. says the budget cuts are so large "they cannot be fully compensated by improved management." Major facilities to capitalize on current progress will be delayed six months to a year. And "extrapolation of these reduced funding levels into future budgets make it impossible to plan intelligently for any major . . . steps beyond those now in the design or construction. stages."

The type of research involved here is that which uses magnetic fields to confine the hydrogen fuel, which must be as hot as the interior of the sun. This is the line of research that has shown the most promise so far. The Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) had asked that funds for this research be raised from the \$317.2 million authorized for fiscal 1977 to \$460 million for 1978. The Ford administration trimmed this request to \$370.9 million and the Carter budget has further reduced it to \$810.9.

This is the weakened support that ERDA officials privately say cannot sustain a vigorous fusion effort. Meanwhile. experts around the world, buoyed by progress, urge redoubled effort.

The International Fusion Research Council, which advises the International Atomic Energy Agency, says, "In view of the great progress achieved in fusion since 1970, the council is convinced that the time is ripe urgently to make a large and aggressive effort towards the practical demonstration of fusion power at the earliest possible date."

Although that date still is likely to be 20 years or more away, this is no time for the United States to falter. There are many hurdles ahead on the fusion re-search path. It will take continual development to clear them. President Carter should think again about the wisdom of hamstringing the American program.



What graduates aspire to

cus, and they re going to be inseparable."

By David Anable Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The whole idea of a top-and-bottom," the man on top explains casually, "is that you become one person. His feet become my feet."

"I'm going for a walk," says the bottom man, or the "understander," and the towering pair stroll nonchalantly around the studio, one poised easily on the other's shoulders. Across the room a girl in tights balances on .

volves in endless cartwheels back and forth Troupe II." Soon, says Gregory confidently, has a woman calmly standing on his head. In the world.

Welcome, friends and fellow sawdust fans, to their nature."

the young beginnings of the United States'

the one and only (well, nearly), the brand new the one and only (well, nearly), the brand-new Big Apple Circus. Its huge 1,000 seat tent attended together in four different states, opens its flaps first in Monhattan's Battery Park City and then heads off around the other boroughs. It's a dream come true for Paul Binder, circus and school director, whose logging act you may have seen on Seasane Street or on a conner of Greenwich Villaga; or Paris, of Islanbul Though, after a year of fund-raising islent numing, tent-designing, and City Han lobbying his goal is taking shape:

"We're going to have a school, not just a circus; and they re going to be inseparable."

grated three years ago and now are training the Big Apple's students and polishing their own clownish, high-pole act: And it's a dream come true for 16 young blacks from Manhattan and the Bronx whose

playground and street antics are being channeled at summer job pay rates into two of the circus's acrobatic acts: "It's fun, man, don't seem like no work at all," says one partici-

Here in Manhattan's SoHo district, where iron fire escapes dangle down warehouse a pipe perched precariously between two lad- webs, Nina and Gregory have been training ders. A thickset man in a yellow T-shirt re-"they'll be one of the greatest acrobat teams in the world.... It was inside of them, it was

Of trapers and leefer board, of trampoline and Flyers from Manhattan's Charles Evans luggling torch, of acrobet and clown.

Hughes High School, as they wault and twist And welcome, from July 1 for three months, and back flip and somersault across the mat:

(of the school's first public performances of the transpost amount of talent, and they're willing to try anything."

The one-ring Big Apple Circus will mix such enthusiastic newcomers with internationally known performers - not to mention three dogs. For some shows, Philippe Petit, who walked the high-wire between the World Trade Center's towers, will be on hand. It's a revival of the traditional, Europeanstyle, one-ring show where, in Warren Bacon's

Words, "The suddence will see circus art, not just circus spectacular So, walk up, walk up, circus fans, For if the crowds come scurrying in, if the donors keep donating (Con Edison tops the list), and a permanent home can be found, the Big Apple Circus tent will become a regular paint of the New the first-honored adage: Print has its devotees

And what made the desert bloom 3,000 years? Worm Cockney cabbie gives personalized tours of London

WORMS HAVE HELPED EGYPT

FLOURISH FOR 3,000 YEARS

Weymouth, Massachusetts
w that there is a natural Did you know that there is a natural fertilizer, virtually free for the asking, that contains 5 times the nitrate, 7 times the available phosphorus, 3 times the exchangeable magnesium, Il times the potash, and 1½ times the calcium found in some of the best topsoil.

It is called worm castings and the current retail price of this dark gray to black powder is \$1.50 a pound. In fact, a growing number of earthworm ranches are finding that the castings (at one time considered a waste product) are more valuable to them than the worms themselves.

But you don't need to spend dollars on this "black magic," as some of its more enthusiastic advocates term it. With a little effort you can have it made for you in a backyard worm pit. Or you can encourage the worms right in your garden

Egypt recalled

The earthworm is said to be one of the reasons the ancient Egyptian civilization flourished for 3,000 years. Billions of carthworms, according to U.S. Depart-



ment of Agriculture investigations into the fortility of the Nile Valley, "indicate that the great fertility of the soil in this valley is due in large part to the work of earthworms." The earthworms apparently converted the annual alluvial deposits into "a soil of exceptional richness."

The active earthworm eats its own weight in organic waste and soil every 24 AHA/PROOF POSITIVE, RABBIT -

animals which have played so important a

part in the history of the world than these

When an earthworm dies, its body de-

composes to add nitrogen to the soil - as

much as 1,000 pounds per acre per year in organically rich soil. The average worm

population in the United States on moder-

ately good farm and garden soil is about

50,000 to the acre. But populations can ex-

ceed several million to the acre. The Good

Gardeners' Association in Britain, which

3 million per acre?

Sifted compost can be spread on the surface of the soil between growing plants. Well-rotted manure can be use the same way. Once your soil has warmed up sufficiently for good growth you ca add a mulch of chopped-up leaves, week and grass cuttings.

The earthworms will come to the ar face and feed on this muich as ready at they will if it is incorporated in the Worms will even eat shredded negge and I have seen plenty of evidences in my own garden.

You might even create a slurry dister and kitchen waste in your black each evening and apply this aroud the roots of your plants. The plants will be efit from the water-soluable nutrients in mediately available in the slurry and the

An outstanding way to enrich soll and green material into the soil.

troduced into the soil.

earthworm to stay in the garden, and not tiply. In other words, to feed it lavishy that it has plenty of raw material to covert into the fertilizer we want.

When a bed is being prepared this ca be readily accomplished by digging h compost or manures or both. After plant are up and growing the task is more diff cult, but a considerable worm-feeding program can be continued just the same

Table scrap slurry

worms will quickly process the residue.

feed earthworms is to dig or rototill fresh

While worms obviously thrive best if left undisturbed, rototilling does not have the devastating effect on them that many fear. My own limited experience with this form of tilling confirms what others have found: that worm populations quickly reorganize and establish themselves in a tilled piece of land, thriving apparently on the oragnic matter that has been in-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roston For those who feel a "Cook's Tour" of London is not for

them, there is an alternative - Alan Gale, London cabbie. Mr. Gale drives a London cab, and will offer his services for a fee. In his capable hands you get a personalized tour of London and an added plus; his own Cockney charm and wit.

Mr. Gale was in Boston recently on a Churchill Fellowship. "The Churchill Fellowship was formed," Mr. Gale said, "to send British people from various levels of life abroad to promote the British way of life. In turn, these people return to enrich their own lives and others in Britain."

Mr. Gale is a member of the London Tourist Board (LTB) guides. For about \$80 per day, anyone can hire his cab and get a personalized tour of London, or indeed, anywhere.

Mr. Gale is well-versed in British history, and has an up-todate knowledge of the British people and British customs.

Indeed, to be a LTB guide requires a three-year study of the history and customs of the British people, and guides are identified by a LTB badge, in addition to their regular cabble

As most of Mr. Gale's customers are American, he came to the United States to see what makes America tick. He visited 15 American cities in seven weeks to satisfy his curiosity and also maybe to pick up a little business.

The Churchill Trust, of which the fellowship is part, was founded as a living tribute to Sir Winston Churchill. The trust allows men and women from all walks of British life to visit overseas countries and to bring back knowledge and experience to enhance and enrich both their work and commu-

Award winners range from musicians to miners and bus drivers to farmers. Taxi-drivers are winners, too, and Alan Gale is waiting in London with his cab.



Alan Gale in cab: he's waiting for you

Travel alone in Britain — a good way to meet the people

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

The setting sun cast a pinkish-orange hue over the wet grass of Salisbury Plain, and the shadows of the ancient megaliths of Stonehenge grew longer. As the crowd of tourists boarded the waiting buses, the jolly Scottish attendant began telling me about the time he tried to watch the sun set and moon rise in the stone circle. It was just beginning to get dark, he said; all was hushed. Made uneasy by the gathering night, he struck a match. Then he heard a low moan (probably a cow), and he was on his feet, running as hard as he could back to a warm bed and four walls.

We laughed together at his tale, and then he went on to tell me some facts about the anclent site before we parted with a warm hand-

Although I had come to England by myself and was traveling alone, I was hardly lonely. There were many humorous and happy en-

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airports of rates from \$60.00 weakly in-clusive VAT and unlimited free mileage. Choice of seloons (sedons), estate car-(station wagons), molurised caravars (campers) and minibuses. Automatics avail-able. Special teriff for enemy rentats. Write for quotation advising approximate rates of hire and delivery/collection service re-

counters with people of all kinds - encounters which might not have been so likely if I'd had a traveling companion and a tight schedule.

Finding the "right" person to vacation with can be a real challenge. You want to ramble through country towns and markets, and your partner fancies him or herself studying 13thcentury armor. Or your vacation lasts three weeks while the other person's lasts two. Of course, these differences can be worked out. But don't reject the option of "going it on your own." I have found that such a trip can be an opportunity for testing and honing perceptions, tossing out old ways of seeing and thinking, and stretching capabilities. So when the only tentative traveling companion I had for my jaunt to England decided she couldn't make the trip after all, I felt undaunted, sure that a trip on my own would be exciting and fun.

Planning a three-week vacation isn't such a task as you may think, and I found it actually enjoyable. Defining and refining my purpose for going to Britain - to sample another culture and landscape -- helped me set priorities. first person I saw one typically gray London I collected ideas about what to do and see day as I left Victoria tube station. When I

• Friends who had traveled alone before or had already been to England.

 Library books such as travel narratives, diaries, AAA publications. Tourist information handouts from travel

agencies, and travel magazines. • Information sent by people in Britain who

are friends or relatives of people I talked with The research took time and patience, but it

and Europe. I had to pay 60 days in advance to (\$150, including gas).

After gaining a rough knowledge of the maor regions of Britain, I laid out a very basic homes often had the time to chat with me. trayel plan, allowing for an initial four or five. Thus, the B&B's provided opportunities for days in London; followed by rambles through? learning about British life-styles: Salisbury Plain, the English south coast, the They also provided a place to meet fellow Cotswolds, an excursion into Wales and north. travelers. ern England, and a swing through Scotland. Many warned me that I was trying to do too grade-school teachers from Chester. They inmuch, but I was doggedly determined to see it vited me to contact them when I arrived in all. I must confess that next time I would narrow it down.

Another change I would make would be to do more specific research ahead of time. As it was, nearly every night I'd pore through booklets and tourist pamphlets to pick major sites for the next day.

London is a delight for any tourist - accompanied or alone. There is no need for a car, as ric sites. Directions weren't a problem: I found Londoners and other visitors warm,

per retiree in raincoat and felt hat. He was the . store.

an an Indian and the complete the control of the co

asked him for directions to Buckingham Palace, he not only walked me there, but stayed with me during the Changing of the Guard and showered me with abundant details about the various regiments that take part in the ceremony. I may have forgotten the details of what he told me, but I'll long remember the kindness of this man. He left with good wishes and a courteous tip of his hat.

On my fifth day in London, I bused over to Carnie's, the rental firm where I had made reservations (from home by mail) for a small gave me a feel for the areas I'd want to visit budget car to travel in during the coming two and realistic expectations about travel, food, weeks. I'd sent for brochures from three difand lodging. One travel agency was particu- ferent advertisers in a travel magazine, "In larly helpful in informing me of the airlines' Britain," and found this one quite inexpensive. special plans and charters. I finally chose a 22- A friend later recommended the same estabday flight arrangement through the APEX system, which offers low-cost fares on most ma- somewhat of a "banger" by American stanjor airlines flying between the United States dards, the very low price was well worth it

qualify for an APEX fare. Regulations have Once on the road, I stayed in bed and breakchanged so that now you must pay 45 days in fast houses (B&B's) ranging from luxurious to advance or one week after you make the reserthread-bare. Breakfasts were always sumpvation, whichever comes first. My flight cost tuous and all hostesses were willing to fill my \$320; the total cost of my trip, including rental thermos bottle with a hot drink for the road. car, food, and entertainment, was about \$750. Since travelers are few in November, the women who rent these rooms in their own

In Stratford-on-Avon, for example, I met two their area. That encounter resulted in a delightful evening.
In Edinburgh at the theater I sat beside two

Americans who now live in the Scottish capital but who originally halled from Boston. Delighted to learn that I too was from the "Hub", this young couple, on sabbatical from divinity school, invited me back to their apartment where we talked and laughed.

A couple of points to note: If you're interone can make easy use of local buses and the ested in meeting many other travelers, it can far-reaching "Tube" (subway system) to get to help to go during the tourist season. Also, museums, theaters, musical events, and histo- spending more time in a fewer number of places is a friendlier way to go.

Three weeks in Britain left me vowing to refriendly, and usually glad to be of assistance. turn someday, eager to visit my new friends. One particularly shining example of help. To anyone considering a solo trip, be assured fulness and generosity was John Hardy, a dap- it's a true adventure with many surprises in

follows a no-till, heavy-composting policy, estimates its worm population at 3 million Women in gas masks design furniture

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1年(南)南南南

Screen in Moorleh deelgn by Tilly Dayle

journey through the worm.

hours. As this passes through the worm's

digestive tract, both acids and alkalis are

neutralized and soil minerals are con-

verted into a form that is readily available

to plants. Hence, the fertilizer value of the

Actinomycetes, organisms that play a

major role in decomposing organic mat-ter, also multiply seven times in their

Then there are the engineering feats of

the earthworm - the tunneling that helps

the drainage and aeration of the soil. No

wonder Charles Darwin, after an exten-

sive study of the worm, said: "It may be

doubted whether there are any other

By Marilyn Hoffman Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Two New York women are carving out an interesting career for themselves by shaping and decorating clear acrylic plastic

into useful, and highly decorative, objects for the home. When Carlyn Fisher arrived in town from Atlanta, she had already had several one-woman shows of her sculpture and paintings. And on a grant from the National Endowment, she had researched and written a book called "The Arts in

At that time she met amateur artist Tilly Davis two years ago. Miss Davis was interested in wood as an artistic medium. She had as a child learned carpentry from her father, Gen. Robert Laycock, who was British Governor of Malta after World War II, and she still liked to make things with her

It was acrylic plastic, however, that teamed the two women in their artistic enterprise which they call Vertikon Structures, Lid., and in which they produce folding screens, tables, chairs, sculptures, and outdoor garden panels and windbreaks. They rented a 7th floor loft studio at 141 Wooster Street in downtown Soho, Manhattan's newest arty area, and began experiments to perfect a method of fusing colored pigment onto plastic.

It was a trial-and-error system in which they say they made every mistake in the book. But eventually, they worked out a method of working (while wearing gas masks and rubber gloves) with a compressed-air gun to bond the sr

They cover the plastic surfaces to be decorated with a rubber-like coating. Then they draw on their designs, cut out the various shapes, and apply color in a stencil-like process. Most of the time they work separately, since each has a highly indi-vidual approach to design. Miss Davis is heavily influenced by Moorish designs from her days on Malta, and with Oriental geometrics. Miss Fisher loves abstractions.

Both artists say they are real pioneers in a new medium.

They defend it stoutly despite its relatively high cost. "In an erathet accepts iron, aluminum, sawdust, plaster, ashes and anything else you care to name," they argue, "we cannot understand the reluctance of artists and critics to accept acrylic plastic for its marvelous qualities and opportunities. It is stronger and half the weight of glass, is cheaper than bronze or marble, has warmth, and it will last in any atmosphere indoors or out - as long as any other medium, and longer than

At their studio they specialize in custom-made one-of-a-kind pleces, with architects and interior designers as their best cus



See-through acrylic chair by Carlyn Fisher

tomers. They never foresee mass production and claim by would not be possible. With some artisan help, however, they could attain a most could attain a modest increase in production, Right now, most of their four-panel, six-feet-by-six-feet decorated acryllescreams and the second seco screens sell for about \$1,600. Their molded and decorated set through chairs are from \$450 to \$500.

"We have thousands of our own designs which we can sp ply," says Miss Fisher, "but we can make only a few at a time. The make only a few at a time. The whole adventure is so exciting. Acrylic plastic is so contemporary and so promising."

Every item they make, they claim, can be used on patist porches, and at poolsides. They recommend only soap and watter for its care, and toothpaste for eliminating small scratches.

time to read and respond to

Monitor ads

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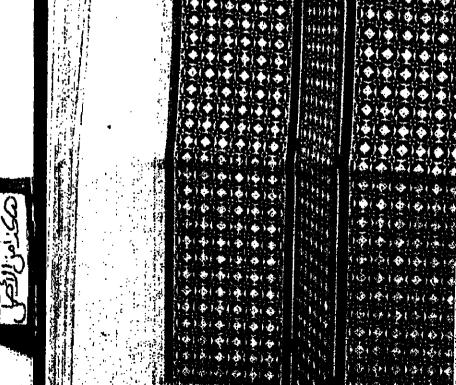
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arts/books

Holography: art or not; unforgettable

The recently opened Museum of Holography, the first of its kind in the United States, regards this art form as the artistic medium of the future; detractors view it as a flash in the pan. Whatever its future, its presence is unforgettable.

Holography is technical, like photography, and best understood by the layman as a three-dimensional photograph in light. In transmission holography, developed by Dr. Denis Gabor in 1947, a split laser beam reconstructs an object in the form of a light image, using an emulsion.

In the more recent process, white light transmission holography, a single white light built is the light source rather than a laser beam. (Museum director Rosemary Jackson maintains that there is "absolutely no danger" in the low-intensity lasers used in these holograms and that they conform to government

The two techniques, both employed by Harriet Casdin-Silver in her one-woman show currently on view at the museum, produce different effects. In the former the image moves, but the color stays the some. In the latter the image remains stationary, but the color shades to rainbow hues.

Advanced use

Casdin-Silver, who is a fellow at the MIT Center for Advanced Visual Studies, conducts the only course in holography at a major university and is also an assistant professor of physics at Brown University. She is considered one of the world's leading holographers, and, according to director Jackson, "this exhibition presents the most advanced use of holography as an art form."

Unlike most museums, the Museum of Holography favors darkness, and the viewer entering it for the first time has the impression of stepping into a cave. And as in prehistoric caves one finds here the inscription of ghostly images. But a hologram is not attached to a two-dimensional surface. Instead, it hangs eerily in space, neither painting nor sculpture but a curious, intangible distillation of the two.

For example, as one approaches "Equivocal Forks" one

sees at first only a metal plate that looks like an X ray. But as one draws closer a cluster of red forks suddenly appears from the right about a foot in front of the plate. The sensation is uncanny. Even stranger is that as one puts one's hand in the image no light or shadow falls upon it.

Some of her holograms render everyday objects such as forks or glass balls; others create the illusion of motion as one moves around them; still others allude to cosmic mysteries. "Cobweb Space," for example, a white light transmission hologram, is an evocation of galactic space, silent and infinite.

Light has a long history as a religious symbol in art; as a source of energy it is central in physics. Holography unifies the scientific and artistic aspects of light in a manner that is simultaneously technical and creative. The hologram makes statements about time and space that no art form could ever make before, and it opens up a new dimension of perception into formerly invisible areas of experience.

imagination required

Holography is actually simple to learn, but as Rosemary Jackson warned, "It's like photography — easy to do but hard to take a good one." This is because holography is not simply a mechanical process but one which requires artistry and imagination. As with works of art in any medium some are interesting and some are not, depending on the artist's choice of image and his treatment of it. And like a painting or sculpture, a hologram does appear to change every time one looks at it.

Holography is still in an experimental state, and while its future is glowing in any field of endeavor that requires accurate three-diminsional images, such as advertising, its future as an art form is flickering uncertainly. But Casdin-Silver predicts: I think holography will be not only a vital art form but a powerful mass-medium used in education, the home, theater, movies, and television. I see holography innovating change in our collective response to the physical and psychological environ-

"Further I visualize a holography appreciated for the mystery and glory of its light, a holography humanized, stripped of technical virtuosity, a medium with which is experienced a free articulation of resonant form."



Hologram: image suspended in mid-air

Photographer tracks down Moore's sculpture Henry Moore: Sculpture and Environment, by

David Finn. Foreword by Kenneth Clark. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc. \$37.50 London: Thames and Hudson, £30.

By Christopher Andreae

Another book on Henry Moore? Well, yes. And it's no small tribute to the sculptor that books on his work can continue to appear and still expose unknown facets of his work.

This one is a book of photographs, the work of David Finn, who has already compiled a volume which is a camera-investigation of just one Moore. Now he has almed at comprehensiveness, showing what must be the vast majority of the sculptures, including several casts of one work in different seltings, as it is to be seen in virtually every part of the world.

On one level this is a travel book, and Finn's atories of tracking down clusive sites - in Japan, the Netherlands, wherever - not to menion such hazards as weather, street-cleaners armed with whistles and hoses, and a skeptical London policeman, make entertaining reading.

More seriously, though, the book provides insights, at times perhaps veering towards technical rather than lay interest, into the relationship between Moore's natural human forms, monumental but in gentle contrast to vast urban geometries, and the sites in which they

Striking pictures

Here is a wealth of marvelously striking picthing to actually going to Purchase, New York (the home of two of the sculptor's most linmensely powerful and astonishing works); or Prato, Italy, or Glenklin, Scotland, or Jerusa-lem and experiencing the works in their actualily of scale, size, and three-dimensional form. Open landscape unquestionably suits Moore's centrate the attention in stirringly fresh obser- and informal comments into a tape recorder. works best. Fina's most revealing photographs valion of aspects that can be easily missed in and these accompany the pictures, even though they sometimes say little more than "This is pleces; hi these, the environment (which also; Short walk advised of course, includes the variables of weather. Kenneth Clark has provided a simple in and light) is really lorgotten as this enthusias troduction. I particularly like his idea that a tle and dedicated photographer gets involved in well-stied sculpture necessitates a short walk close investigations which have obviously expectations in before it is reached; this "puts the speciator in



'Draped Reclining Figure' (1952-53) by Moore, Time-Life Building, London

clied thin tramendously. Sometimes one feels, the resched trial puts the special trial the special trial by losing tolich with the should be approached in the spirit of pligrim-wholeness of a work, but more ditent they con- age, hoore himself has spoken some chatty.

they sometimes say little more than "This is

So the book is not just a reiteration. There will be unexpected things in this extensive study-by-photograph for the most knowing admirers of this ubiquitous aculpture. Even the sculptor was surprised by some of the shots.

Christopher Andreas is a painter and art critic living in England.

Climbing Everest the hard way

Everest: The Hard Way, by Chris Bonington New York: Random House, London: Hodder & Stoughton, 16.50.

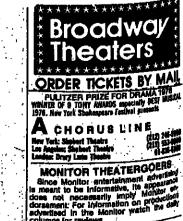
By John D. Moorhead The tallost mountain on earth has become relatively so easy to climb that mountaineers have had to find more difficult ways up it. This is the story of the first successful nego

tiation of Everest's southwest face, a forbiding cliff of snow and bare rock. The 1975 et . pedition cost one life before the base of ik mountain was reached and another near 🏻 Is it worth it? For the British team of "

climbers and 60 Sherpa helpers, that is it wrong question. A pull stronger than prepar tism draws them from families, profession and comfort in general to an environment which is both physically excruciating and and palpably perilous.

The right question for them: Can wratt The intricacles and dangers of the climbate subordinated to a clear and unifying purpos which binds the climbers together.
Chris Bonington, the expedition's leader s

well as its historian, quotes liberally not only from his own journal but from those of other climbers. This device gives the realer glimpses into the thoughts of its participants while they are actually contending with the fear, and anguish here to cut through any ap pearance of slick, square-jawed heroism.



In the Caribbean: when lizards eat the curriculum tables. And it is in this branch of the curricu-

Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles It's not every school superintendent who has his curriculum consumed by lizards. Nor just strip of colored cloth from home. These kept any superintendent who can find the solution to the problem in a homework assignment.

Henry Toré, Bonaire school superintendent, designed a special curriculum for the bridge far more expensive) for the 220,000 people of year between primary and secondary school. It these three islands to depend on imported is special because so little of it is academic; fresh meats and produce from Colombia and and special, too, as its purpose is to arrest a Venezuela; frozen foods from the Netherlands, The bridge year curriculum continues the and canned or packaged foods from the rest of study of the three mandatory languages - Dulch, English, and Spanish. But the rest of

Agriculture is not popular in the Caribbean.

ing, table setting, appliance repairing, and car-However, a few of the more farsighted gov-All these, though, are secondary to the main subject which is entitled horticulture, but is actually the growing of native fruits and vege-

lum that the lizards come in.

The first produce garden, a rarity in these Caribbean islands, was consumed by lizards. Superintendent Toré, after the planting of the next garden, asked each child to bring a bright the lizards away, and the gardening has been an important success.

For many decades, it has been easier (but Australia, New Zealand, and the United States;

It has definite overtones of the old days of slavery and fourteen-hour days under the hot sun.

ernment and school officials feel it is time for their people to get back to the soil on at least a part-time basis and begin producing domestic

educated and certified school teacher, Mr. Toré hired an instructor with practical ex- homes and grade the students on their efforts. perience and six months training in desert farming in Israel. This proved to be an excellent decision. The instructor solved all the the profits being invested in more seeds. usual problems which arose and succeeded in motivating the children.

The burning heat of the sun at this latitude was lowered five degrees and the rays were dispersed by interlacing overhead wire with strips of dried cactus (palm leaves harbor insects and rol). Goat droppings provide fertilizer while rainwater is collected from neighboring roofs and stored in a cement cistern for irrigating. In the absence of rain, it is necessary on occasion to truck in water.

The only purchases required are seeds. Ex-seventh in learning horticulture. cept for initial instruction and occasional adstart their own gardens. This involves the par- hearts as well as their heads.

After experimenting briefly with a highly ents, a key requirement for the larger success of the program. School personnel visit the

Some of the produce is used in cooking classes while the surplus is sold locally with

Government officials from Curacao recently visited the school and were sufficiently impressed to make the experiment permanent. A video tape is being made for showing on other

The real benefits of Bonaire's horticultural course are yet to be realized. Will parents help and encourage their children to become the first generation in many years to produce local

Henry Toré is optimistic. He spoke with us of his plans to involve other grades than the

Mr. Toré firmly believes that even the vice and demonstrations by the instructor, the brightest students, those destined for the unichildren have taken full responsibility for the versities and professions, can benefit if their project and their interest is assured. Some are schools teach them practical subjects. He given seeds to take home and encouraged to wants all children to use their hands and

U.S. courts find new ways to cope with children in trouble

By Judith Frutig

the year is given over to minicourses in such

practical subjects as: mending, ironing, cook-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By David Potter

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

dropout rate of more than 60 percent.

Los Angeles In Philadelphia, Family Court Judge Edward Rosenberg found a 16-year-old boy guilty of scrawling graffiti on the walls of his freshly painted lunior high school. But instead of sending him to serve time in a youth home, the judge sentenced him to 25 weeks of cleanup work — two days a week, three hours a day. The boy's mother told the court she thought the punishment might deter him from van-

In Atlanta, a youth stole and wrecked a car. He was ordered to work for the insurance company to repay the loss. The company has since hired him as a regular employee.

Within law circles, the idea of restitution - a concept in which criminals repay their victims

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through work instead of a jail term — is not new. But public interest in the program was sparked this week by the announcement that the federal government is spending \$2 million to evaluate the concept in seven states.

The announcement came in Washington from Richard W. Velde, chief of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, who said that justice through reimbursement instead of incarceration is a "much more positive approach to rehabilitation."

Restitution is also being discussed this week at the fourth National Conference on Juvenile Justice here in Los Angeles. The conference is sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. It is being attended by national experts on juvenile justice.

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here. "But then he doesn't want the kid who parently gone inside simply to look at it." stole from him or broke into his store to go to work for him. The whole program can fail for

that very reason.'

Some judges are quick to defend the system. Judge Purchio, "because it makes the youngster take responsibility for the consequences of 'I wouldn't like it.' "

Although restitution has been successfully There are other problems as well in Canton, tried in several states, it has also raised some Ohio, recently, a group of teenagers was perplexing questions. "When you talk to a busi- caught inside the jet engine of an American nessman about the idea, he likes it," said Airlines plane that was parked in a hanger for James Byers, a Green Bay, Wisconsin, judge repairs. "It was a childhood prank," said and president-elect of the judges conference Judge John R. Milliken Jr. "The kids had ap-

Still, according to the judge, the airline reported spending \$35,000 on required inspections before the plane was allowed to transport passengers again. What did the judge do? "I didn't "I think it's effective," said Alameda County make them pay for it, that's for sure," he said. The teen-agers were placed on probation.

A major question involving restitution - and his actions. When I ask youngsters "How a large factor in the federal decision to finance would you like it if somebody broke into your the two-year evaluation - is whether offenders home or stole your bicycle?" they always say, should reimburse the victim directly or go to work on a community project.

Children go to Swiss summer camp to learn languages

By Eleanor Gurewitsch Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lugano, Switzerland Each summer approximately 90 children ranging in age from 6 to 12 gather here in the Italian speaking southern tip of Switzerland to

On arrival the children are immediately separated into two groups. English speaking chil-curriculum. dren are placed in the French section; French speaking children in the English section. Children who know only German, Arabic, Persian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, or whatever may join either the French of the English section depending on which language the children and their parents have selected as their main language. At Le Château the children may repre-

sent 20 to 25 nationalities. Most come to learn English. The French section normally includes . Let the Monday Educaevery five children, and a total immersion ap-Science Monitor be your

the language they have come to learn.

Le Château, there are two hours set aside each day for more or less formal language instruction. But the children learn French (or English) the entire day from breakfast through lights out because communication is almost exclusively in the target language.

Swimming, hiking, cookouts, puppet shows, attend a summer camp, Le Château des En- arts, crafts and all of the fun things which are part of the usual program of an American-run summer camp are included in the Le Château

> The camp is run in two four-week sessions, one in July, a second in August. On the final day of each session there is an open house for all visiting parents, a formal dinner for children, staff, and parents, and after dinner the children put on a small entertainment. For the highlight of the one-month effort the children put on small plays in the language they have been studying.
>
> Many of the children who attend this sum-

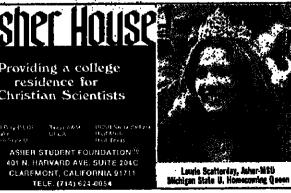
about 25 children, the English section about 65. mer camp are children of Swiss, German, and Because there is a bilingual counsellor for Italian parents; parents who move in the world proach to the target language, the youngsters rations. They want theri children to become manage to wind up a one-month summer camp acquainted with their contemporaries from session with a surprisingly good foundation in other countries and to get a head start with English or French, Children from the Middle According to the official plan of activities at East are joining the program now, as well.

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French/German

Editorial

L'Eurocommunisme

La question qui se pose est de savoir si « l'Eurocommunisme » présente un danger plus grand pour l'Union suyiétique ou pour l'Occident. Il est compréhensible que les Russes soient nerveux au sujet de l'indépendance croissante des partis communistes de l'Europe occidentale: ils voient s'estomper leur rêve d'un monde communiste uni dirigé par Moscou. Mais l'Occident, lui aussi, fait face à une période extrêmement difficile quand les communistes commencent peut-être à participer aux gouvernements de l'Europe, mettant au défi toute la raison d'être et la structure de POTAN.

Ainsi, ironiquement, l'Eurocommunisme une version du marxisme qui met l'accent sur la transition vers le socialisme par des moyens partementaires - tourmente aussi bien l'Est que l'Ouest. Les deux côtés cherchent en tâtonnant comment venir à bont de ce phénomène. Les Russes fustigent avec colère le chef du parti communiste espagnol, Santiago Carrillo, pour sa franche critique de la politique soviétique. Ils font aussi connaître le déplaisir qu'ils tentielles posées par la puissance croissante éprouvent envers leurs camarades français et des effectifs communistes en Europe occidenlialiens. Après avoir donné leur accord à Ber- tale. Le président Carter et son Secrétaire lin, l'an dernier, pour qu'il soit permis aux d'Etat ont adopté une attitude plus détendue

Leitartikei

sayent peut-être de resserrer leur autorité est que les partis communistes de l'Europe ne vernements. Il ne foudrait pas oublier que restaurer l'unité du mouvement communiste international et sa domination en tant que « chef » du mouvement, elle voudrait prévenir tout impact des idées eurocommunistes sur les partis et les régimes de l'Europe de l'Est. En bref, l'empire soviétique paraît être menacé. Les nations de l'Europe de l'Est pourraient exiger un jour une plus grande liberté.

Bien entendu, il y a un certain réconfort à voir l'Union soviétique se crisper. En effet, on devrait considérer comme positif le fait que les communistes paraissent demeurer des nationalistes par-dessus tout et que des débats. des discussions et peut-être une mutation kléologique apparaissent au sein des rangs communistes. Un changement doit finalement se produire de l'intérieur et nous sommes peutêtre en train d'assister aux débuts de ce pro-

Mais cela ne minimise pas les difficultés po-

est que les partis communistes de l'estrope no sont pas de petites organisations de consquel que soit leur degré de réformisme, la piration. Ce sont des partis de masse avec des partis communistes de l'Europe occident centaines de milliers de membres qui voient demeurent marxistes. Ils sont engagés em en dans le marxisme – pas dans le léninisme – le socialisme, y compris la nationalisation p une doctrine qui peut libérer leurs sociétés dos dustricle sur une large échelle et ils son la maux économiques et sociaux. Leur attrait est d'être démocratiques dans leur structure int

France et d'autres pays ont le droit de décider qu'ils sont en dehors du pouvoir - ou qu'ils or eux-mêmes du genre de gouvernement qu'ils un pouvoir minoritaire – est une chose q désirent et qui y participera. Si les commuqu'ils feraient s'ils prenaient le pouvoir est un nistes sont élus en fait, les Etats-Unis ne peuveni pas faire grand-chose à ce sujet. Il serait inutile d'indisposer les communistes à l'avance – aussi blen que les Européens en général – en faisant apparaître que les Etats-Unis tonner dans un cul-de-sac en disant qu'il u s'immiscent dans leurs affaires intérieures.

Néanmoins, nous ressentons fortement que ce serait desservir les intérêts de l'Occident que de manquer de mettre l'accent sur le danger des idées communistes et sur l'impact ter une ligne de conduite logique au sitte négatif presque certain qui en résulterait sur droits de l'homme il doit certainement nue l'OTAN si les communistes accédaient au pou- clair que nuile part dans le monde le m voir. L'indépendance de Moscou dont les Eurocommunistes font maintenant montre est, a partis frères » de pour qu'n sont permis aux de cette une attitude plus détendance que celle de leurs prépandante vers le socialisme, maintenant ils es décesseurs et c'est probablement sage. Le fait par eux s'ils parvenaient à contrôler les goudu 4 juillet, p. 32]

grand et ils pourraient bien arriver au pouvoir. rieure. Mettre l'accent sur les procédurs pr Evidenment les électeurs d'Italie, de lementaires et le soutien de l'OTAN lans

> Donc les Etats-Unis foulent un terrain de cat en ce moment. Ils ne doivent pas se ta peuvent pas supporter que les comments soient victorieux aux élections. Mais ils ma vent pas non plus encourager cetto been s'épanouissent sous un gouvernement mu

Natürlich steht den Wählern in Italien,

Frankreich und anderen Ländern das Recht zu.

beteiligen soll. Wenn tatsächlich die Komm

der Kommunisten – und der Europäer im ali

gemeinen – zuziehen, wenn sie den Anschels

erweckten, daß sie sich in deren innere Angelt

Wir sind jedoch davon überzeugt, daß es der

Interesson des Westens zum Nachteil gerei

chen würde, wenn wir nicht nachdrücklich

hinwiesen, sollten die Kommunisten an de

nun ihre Unabhängigkeit von Moskau zela T

wohl auf parlamentarische Maßnah

gen, solange sie nicht an der Macht sind

oder nur eine geringe Macht derstellen –, abei

was sie tun würden, wenn sie an die Machi ka

Daher verfolgen die Vereinigten Staaten bil

einen delikaten Kurs. Sie dürfen nicht alle Brik-

ken hinter sich abbrechen, indem sie sagen, sie

könnten sich nicht mit einem Wahlsleg der

Kommunisten abfinden. Aber sie sollten auch

nicht den Trend unterstiltzen. Im Gegentell,

wenn Präsident Carter in bezug auf die Mer-

schenrechte konsequent sein will, muß er es

sicherlich klarmachen, daß sie nirgendwo der Welt unter einer marxistischen Regierung

Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 4. Juli, Seite 32.)

genheiten einmischen.

IThis religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] Traduction de l'article religieux parellesant en anglais eur le page *The Home Forum* []] nn Traduction française est publiée chaque sema-ne

Nous avons le choix

l'action. • Chaque heure de la journée nous offre l'occasion de choisir à quoi nous consacrerons notre pensée. Suivrons-nous des modes de pensée et d'action qui apportent seulement un sens matériel et sugitif de satisfaction ? Ou bien exercerons-nous le droit de choisir d'être nous-mêmes, notre être réel, l'homme que Dieu a créé pour Le représenter, l'expression spirituelle de la Divinité ? Cela demande un effort, car pour résister à l'attraction mesmérique du monde matériel, il faut avoir la détermination consciente de se détourner des attraits fugitifs de la pensée matérielle pour se tourner vers l'accomplissement éternel et les joies spirituelles de l'Entendement divin, qui est Dieu

Quand je débutais à peine dans l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, je fus invité par quelques amis à me rendre avec eux dans un endroit de réputation douteuse. A cette époque c'était à la mode de faire cela.

de la force et de la liberté à la parole et à Bien qu'extérieurement je ne fisse rien de mal, l'atmosphère mentale produisit une telle confusion dans ma pensée que j'étals malheureux. J'entendais sans cesse les paroles de Mrs. Eddy qui se trouvent dans le livre d'étude : «Ne respirez jamais une atmosphère immorale, à moins que cela ne soit dans le but de la purifier. • ' Je savais que ce n'était pas mon vrai mobile d'être là, et je pris la résolution que, même si je devais perdre mes amis, je ne ferais pas à nouveau un tel choix. Mais je ne fus jamais invité à me rendre à nouveau dans un tel endroit, et je ne perdis pas mes amis non plus.

> L'entendement mortel est un composé de fausses croyances à propos de l'homme. L'homme est complètement spirituel, servant Dieu éternellement en exprimant Sa bonté infinic. Imaginez un peu que vous ayez un guide toujours présent pour vous indiquer le chemin vers des joies et une harmonie nouvelles à chaque

pas | Cela est possible quand on choisit les directives de l'Entendement divin, le chemin du Christ. Christ Jésus guérit en voyant l'homme parfait. Il tourna ceux qui étaient esclaves du péché et de la maladie vers la lumière de Dieu, la Vie divine, et vers Son amour qui protège toujours. Choisir la voie de Dieu, c'est sortir de la confusion mesmérique matérielle pour entrer dans la lumière qui dirige clairement dans les voies de la paix et de l'harmonie. Nous avons le choix.

¹ Josué 24:15, 16; ¹ Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 454; ² Sceince et Santé, p. 452.

*Christian Science ('kristienn 'saiennes)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chréflenne, « Science et Santé avec le Cief des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la texte anglais en regard. On peut l'achteler dens les Salles du Locture de la Science Chréflenné, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent. One Norway Street, Boston, Messachusetts, U.S A. 02115.

Pour tous renealgasments aur les eutres publications de la Science Chrétienne on français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston Visseschastia, U.S. A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] nzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seile in englisch erscheinenden religiösse Artiket

Wir haben die Wahl

In einem Augenblick der Enttäuschung oder in dem Bemühen, zweifelhaftes Verhalten zu erklären, wird oft die Entschuldigung vorgebracht: "Ich hatte keine andere Wahl, ich mußte das tun." Wir haben aber doch die Wahl. Die Bibel bietet sie uns. .. Wählt euch heute, wem ihr dienen wollt ... Da antwortete das Volk und sprach; Das sei ferne von uns, daß wir den Herrn verlassen und andern Göttern die-

Der Alltag scheint uns bisweilen einen bestimmten Zeitrhythmus, eine bestimmte Arbeit, einen fragwürdigen Einfluß und Umgang aufzuzwingen. Häufig ähnelt ein Tag so sehr dem anderen, daß er fast zum Klischee wird. Wir sehen uns dem anhaltenden Druck einer Gesellschaftsordnung ausgesetzt, die uns unseren Wünschen zuwider beeinflussen möchte. Es gibt jedoch in diesem Zusammenhang einen Aspekt, der oft tibersehen wird. Jeder Mensch hat das Recht, seinem geistigen Wachstum und Verständnis gemäß zu denken und zu handeln; und die Gedanken. die er akzeptiert, bestimmen sein Verhalten. Rechtes Denken kann einen einförmigen Tag verworrener Tätigkeit in einen Tag mit neuen Freuden und Erfolgen ver-

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft* entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: "Rechte Motive geben dem Gedanken Schwingen und der Rede und Handlung Stärke und Freiheit." Zu jeder Tageszeit können wir wählen, worauf wir unser Denken gerichtet halten wollen. Werden wir uns elne Denk- und Handlungsweise zu eigen machen, die lediglich zur flüchtigen Befriedigung materieller Wünsche führt? Oder werden wir von unserem Recht Gebrauch machen, wir selbst zu sein, unser wahres Selbst, der Mensch. den Gott geschaffen hat, damit er Ihn darstellen möge, der geistige Ausdruck der Gottheit? Dies verlangt unseren vollen Einsatz; denn wenn wir uns der hypnotischen Anziehungskraft der materiellen Welt widersetzen wollen, müssen wir fest entschlossen sein, uns von den vergänglichen Reizen materiellen Denkens abzukehren und uns der ewigen Erfüllung und den gelstigen Freuden zuzuwenden, die Gott, Gemüt, uns bringt.

Als ich eben erst begonnen hatte, mich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu beschäftigen, wurde ich von Freunden eingeladen, mit ihnen eine Lokalität aufzusuchen, die keinen guten Ruf hatte. Man "mußte" damals ganz einfach einmal dort gewesen sein. Obwohl ich nach außen hin nichts Fälsches tat, verursachte doch die mentale Atmosphäre solch eine Verwirrung in mir, daß ich mich elend fühlte. Immer wieder hörte ich Mrs. Eddys Worte aus dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft: "Atme niemals die Atmosphäre der Unsittlichkeit, es sei denn in dem Bemühen, sie zu reinigen. "Ich wußte, daß dies nicht der eigentliche Grund meiner Gegenwart war, und ich entschloß mich. nie wieder eine solche Wahl zu treffen, selbst wenn ich deshalb meine Freunde verlieren sollte. Ich wurde aber niemals wieder aufgefordert, eine solche Lokalität

zu besuchen, und meine Freunde verlor ich auch nicht. Das sterbliche Gemüt ist ein Gemisch

von falschen Annahmen über den Menschen. Der Mensch ist völlig geistig; er dient immerdar Gott, indem er Seine unendliche Güte zum Ausdruck bringt. Stellen Sie sich nur einmal vor, was es bedeuten würde, einen immer gegenwärtigen Leitstern zu haben, der Ihnen Schritt für Schritt den Weg zu neuen Freuden und zur Harmonie aufzeigt! Wir finden ihn, wenn wir uns entschließen, der Führung des göttlichen Gemüts zu folgen, wenn wir den Weg des Christus wählen. Christus Jesus heilte, indem er den vollkommenen Menschen sah. Denen, die sich in der Knechtschaft von Sünde und Krankheit befanden, zeigte er das Licht Gottes, des göttlichen Lebens, und Seine immer schützende Liebe. Den Weg Gottes zu wählen bedeutet, sich von der materiellen, hypnotischen Verwirrung abzuwenden und in das Licht zu treten, das uns sicher auf Wegen des Friedens und der Harmonie führt. Wir haben tatsächlich die Wahl.

'Josua 24:15, 16; 'Wissenschaft und Gesundheit nit Schülzsel zur Heitigen Schrift, S. 454; 'Wis-senschaft und Gesundheit, S. 452. *Christian Science (kristjen e'alene)

Die deutsche überseizung das Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Geeundheit mit
Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Beker Eddy,
ist mit dem englischen Text surf der gegenüberlegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmen der Christilichen Wissenschaft gekauft warden
oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusette, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Sohristen in deutscher Sprache erteill auf Anfrage der Verlag. The Christlan Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusette, UBA 02115.



Nous entendons fréquemment cette ex-

cuse, dite souvent dans un moment de

frustration ou dans une tentative

d'expliquer une conduite douteuse : « Je

n'avais pas d'autre choix que de faire ce

aujourd'hui qui vous voulez servir... Le

peuple répondit, et dit : Loin de nous la

pensée d'abandonner l'Eternel, et de ser-

La vie de tous les jours semble parfois

nous emprisonner dans un emplot du

temps routinier et dans certains types de

travail, parfois dans des atmosphères et

des fréquentations douteuses. Parfois

l'activité de la journée paraît monotone au

point de devenir routinière. Des pressions

sociales contraires à nos désirs per-

sistent. Mais il y a un aspect dans tout cela qui est souvent négligé. C'est le droit individuel de chacun d'ordonner ses pen-

sées et ses actions selon sa propre crois-

sance et sa propre compréhension spiri-

tuelles, et les pensées qu'il accepte gou-

vernent son comportement. La pensée

juste peut différencier une journée

d'activité monotone et confuse et une

journée d'accomplissements et de joies

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne*, écrit : « Les

bons motifs donnent des ailes à la pensée,

vir d'autres dieux! • '

nouvelles.

que j'ai fait. Mais nous avons le choix.

Dans la Bible, Dieu nous sait cette promesse : «Je te guérirai,

Est-ce que vous aussi, vous désirez ardemment avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin de vous et vous guérit? Il faut peut-être que vous parveniez a comprendre Dieu d'une maniere plus profonde et plus complète. Science et Sante avec la Clef des Ecritures est le livre qui peut vous aider. C'est un livre qui met en lumière la bonté, le pouvoir et l'amour toujours pré-

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Dieser Leitartikel erschien in englischer



Eurokommunismus

Es erhebt sich die Frage, für wen der "Eubeunruhigt sind, ist zu verstehen; sie sehen ihKommunisten vielleicht in den Regierungen kann. Sie finden großen Anklang und könntes rokommunismus! die gröbere Gelehr darstellt.

ren Traum einer vereinten kommunistischen

Europas mitzusprechen beginnen und dadurch

sehr wohl an die Macht gelangen. Russen über die wachsende Unabhängigkeit den. Aber auch der Westen sieht sich einer der kommunistischen Parteion Westeuropas äußerst schwierigen Zeit gegenüber, wo die

die ganze Daseinsberechtigung und Struktur des NATO-Bündnisses in Frage gestellt ist.

Der Eurokommunismus – eine Version des Marxismus, der den Übergang zum Sozia- Regiorung sie wünschen und wer sich daras lismus durch parlamentarische Mittel anstrebt - beunruhigt also sowohl den Osten als auch den Westen. Beide Seiten bemilhen sich um ton Staaten wenig dagegen tun. Sie würden eine Lösung. Die Russen schlagen verärgert sich unnötigerweise im voraus die Feindschaft gegen den Führer der spanischen kommunistischen Partei, Santiago Carrillo, aus, der freimütig die politische Linie der Sowjetunion kritisierte. Sie halten auch nicht mit ihrem Miofallen über ihre französischen und italienischen Genossen zurück. Nachdem sie sich vor einem Jahr in Berlin damit einverstanden erklärt hatten, daß es den "Bruderparteien" erlaubt sein sollte, ihren eigenen unabhängigen die Gefahren der kommunistischen Ideen Weg zum Sozialismus zu gehen, mögen sie nun die sicherlich negative Wirkung auf die NATO ihre ideologischen Zügel straffer anzuziehen suchen. Moskau würde nicht nur gern die Ein- Macht kommen. Daß die Eurokommunist heit der internationalen kommunistischen Bewegung und seine Macht als deren "Führer" wiederherstellen, sondern auch jeglichen daran nicht ermessen, welche politische Einfluß eurokommunistischer Ideen auf die sie verfolgen würden, sollten sie in des k Partelen und Regime in Osteuropa verhindern. Kurz, das sowjetische Imperium scheint bedroht zu sein Die gettungen die Opernand gewinnen gebierengelische droht zu sein. Die osteuropäischen Länder kommunistischen Parteien, wie reformisten kommunistischen Parteien, wie reformisten könnten eines Tages größere Freiheit fordern. könnten eines Tages größere Freiheit fordern. könnten eines Tages größere Freiheit fordern.

nugtuung, die Sowjetunion in Verlagenheit zu seheit. Is, man sollte es als ein gutes Zeichen dustrie in großem Umfang, und ihr innert Aufbau ist alles andere als demokratisch. Sie betrachten. daß die Kommunisten anschältend erster Stelle Nationalisten bleiben und in den kommunistischen Reihen debattiert wird und Unterstützung der NATO Nachdruck und sich vielleicht ihr Denken ändert. Letzten Endes mub sich der Wandel von innen her vollziehen, und wir sind vielleicht Zeugen der Anlänge dieses Vorgangs. 🗠 men, das läßt sich nicht voraussagen.

Dies verringert jedoch nicht die Schwie-rigkeiten, die durch die Zunahme der kommunistischen Kräfte in Westeuropa entstehen könnten Präsident Carter und sein Außenminister haben eine gemäßigtere Haltung gegenüber dieser Entwicklung eingenommen als ihre Vorganger; und dies ist wahrscheinlich weise. Tatsache ist: die kommunistischen Parteien Europas sind keine kleinen Gruppen von Verschwörern Sie sind Volks-parteien mit Hunderttausenden von Mitgliedern, die im Marxismus, nicht Leninisr eine Lehre sehen, die litre Gesellschaft von wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Übeln befreien

apporte la guérison

je panserai tes plaies.»

sents de Dieu.

ment les promesses de la Bible , s'accomplissent.

Veuillez m'envoyer un de Science et Santé a des Ecritures.	exempla vec la C
Nom	
Adresse	
No postal, ville	
Pays	<u> </u>
Mon chèque de \$9,00 opaiement.	st joint



By Barth J. Falkenbarg, staff photographer Taking a dog for a skateboarding. Central Park, New York

Early abstract painting was a decisive break with pictorial "Black Curve II" as an updating of the horizon line - the arown appearance. Elisworth Kelly is one of the artists who reganize most traditional landscapes. Perspective composition ances was itself an attitude toward appearances, and that in ances represented in a landscape painting. But by presenting this sense abstraction could have a continuity with traditional its own appearance in the most refined, objective terms figurative painting. The problem for the abstract painter, from Kelly's painting situates the spectator where he is, facing a this view, is how to acknowledge a fascination with appearances without painting images. One way of approciating and articulating the careful design of Kelly's paintings is to see them as responses to this problem.

"Black Curve II" is a large canvas in the shape of a right triangle filled with a large black shape whose arc is tangent to the triangle's hypotenuse. In formal terms the painting is almost empty, and its abstractness seems unquestionable. Yet

So, though it is abstract, we can see in Kelly's painting, and so the sweeping black shape, edged with slivers of white, is alive share, a way of thinking about how imagination participates in to the imagination as most abstract shapes are not. It has a everyday reality.

What this black shape recalls to most people who see the painting is the circumference of the earth as seen in satellite photos from space. Yet it is hard to say what are the visual cues that make this shape feel like an image. Apparently this effect results from all the design decisions that comprise the painting: the canvas shape, the use of black and white, the very large radius of the black curve, and the relations of scale between the whole canvas and the shapes on it. We might see

the second record to the feet which the second to the feet of the second

tradition. As abstract painting developed a history of its own, mature of traditional landscape pictures - to accord with our that break was repeated, or restated, until the problem for recent awareness of the whole earth as a single locality, a painters became how to connect with the past, not how to spherical landscape, within a much vaster frame of reference. break with it. Early abstraction rejected traditional painting's The flatness and abstraction of this painting are thus a fascination with appearances in favor of the painted object's thoughtful disavowal of the conventions of perspective that oralized that the rejection of painting's fascination with appear-

the Home Forum

Even while it insists on the facts of your encounter with it, the painting lets you feel the surprising ease with which you can take up an extra-terrestrial perspective in imagination. That imaginative perspective, which is historically recent, implies a

Black Curve II' 1973: Oil on canvas by Ellsworth Kelly

Courtesy of the collection of The Musuem of Modern Art, New Yor

'The flower of cities all'

I sometimes wonder at the number of tour- would indeed, one suspects, merely find it a ists that pour into London. Where does the at- bore. She does not see herself as a "sight" traction lie? What exactly is it that lures nor care about herself as a capital; and if them, and so charms many of them that they Dunbar saw her as "the flower of cities all," return again and again? I have lived in Lon- she is certainly but a wildflower, growing don for years, and I have an affection for simply as conditions permit, and the needs of her; I think she has indeed an appeal, but it her enormous family dictate. Give her an is not one that I could recommend to a open space for adornment, and she strikes stranger, or a foreigner, with any confidence one as a little worried about how to fill it, unthat it would attract him. On the surface she less she can put it down to grass and a few has so little beauty. She has few fine vistas, flower beds, like any of the dwellers in her and though her parks are splendid oases, one suburbs. is hardly lured to a town, any more than one Give her Trafalgar Square, and she hastly is to a desert, for the sake of its oases.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There is little of medieval London, and if find, adds a pillar and a few statues at hazthere is a great deal of Georgian London, one ard, planks down a good sensible pavement, must admit that, allowing it to be sedate and and retires, one imagines, from the scene gracious, balanced and satisfying, it is not an with a sigh of relief, having paid her due to enchantment that takes your breath away. As the Genius of Town-Planning much as one for Victorian London, it can be drab and ugly would throw a sop to Cerberus. to a degree with a shoddy utilitarianism; and Yet this unpretentious air, this approach of though now and again, as in the Law Courts, practical make-do, which cares little for win-I feel it captures effectively a vision of the dow dressing, is, to me, an engaging attitude past, it more often fails to be anything much that conveys an individuality that comes acelse than imitative or eccentric.

me fancying that in this quality lies the real assault on our emotions, it can still stir us to attraction of London. She is odd and peculiar enjoyment over such endearing medleys as, because, unlike most other cities, she has for instance, Fleet Street. That rather shabby never had a conventional concern with her begetter of so many fantasies and fairy tales, rifices, and offered up hecatombs of streets can seem "to begin with the Sea Serpent and and buildings to propitiate the tutelary General with the Giant Gooseberry"! Perhaps it its of Town-Planning. Like Topsy she has is in fact these eccentricities, the divagations And if this has led to confusion and com- itors, whether they are all aware of it or not. plexity, to the very opposite of design and all "I think you might add," put in Anthea, the aesthetic pleasure to be derived from a "that if she is unpretentious, she is also quite well-conceived pattern, it has also led to that extraordinarily tolerant. If she holds that a eccentricity and unexpectedness that is, to city, like a gentleman, should be unostenme at least, one of her allurements. More-tatious, she has certainly trained her offover, it has also resulted in another quality, spring to overlook any breaches of etiquette which I find most appealing, her unpreten- in a guest. Her streets are filled with aston-

of colonnade and fountain, of arch and monu- London is the only city I know where no one, ment and cunningly devised spaces, that bowever conspicuous, is stared at."
delights the eye in so many famous cities "It may be," I suggested, "that the Lonhas, I cannot help feeling, a slight element in doner is merely blase." it of ostentation. It is the city striving to live "Perhaps," she replied, "but I think it is a on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"

London makes no such effort, and

puts up the most ordinary fountains she can

ross with intimacy, and inspires affection. Incidentally, that world "eccentric" sets And if it does not lead to any great planned "image," she has seldom or never made sac- which itself, as James Bone has pointed out, "growed," and has cared little in what way, of a genuine personality, that attracts the vis-

ishing, bizarre, and, to the Londoner's eye, The majestic vista, the superb combination outre fashions from all over the globe - yet

up to its fremendous reputation, decking it- genuine tolerance based on the deep-seated self as visitors expect it to be decked, and conviction that appearances are not of vital murmuring, even if in an undertone, "Look importance, and that everyone is entitled to his eccentricities."

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Sanctus Slacken the straining ear, The song struck from the bell,

Close dancing diamond clear, Has floated along with the swell

To the reeds and the shells of the bay,

In the grooves of the Western wind. The latticed winter

Shivered, then sulking hung still, The stacks that swallowed the sheaves Drank music climbing the hill

To the windy chapel, the saint Blessing his stone-ribbed fields. To the drifts of sky that paint Blazons on cloud white shields,

Stillness now smooth-footed sneaks, Yet this hush has a tongue, is a part Of the anxious silence that speaks Between the beats of the heart.

The Monitor's religious article

We have a choice

in a moment of frustration or in an effort to explain doubtful conduct, "I had no choice but to do what I did." But we do have a choice. The Bible offers it. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve. . . . And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods."*

The everyday world sometimes seems to lock us into patterns of time and types of labor, sometimes questionable atmospheres and companionship. Often the activity of the day seems similar almost to the point of being stereotyped. Social pressures persist that are contrary to our desires. But there is an aspect to all this that is often neglected. It is each individual's right to order his thoughts and actions according to his own spiritual growth and understanding, and the thoughts that he accepts direct his behavior. Right thought can make the difference between a day of sameness and confused activity and a day of new joys and achievements.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action." Every hour of the day presents an opportunity for us to choose to what we will devote our thought. Will we go with ways of thought and action that bring only fleeting material-sense gratification? Or will we exercise the right of hoice to be ourselves, our real selves, the man God made to represent Him, the spiritual expression of Deity? This requires effort, for to resist the mesmeric attractions of the material world requires conscious determination to turn from the fleeting enticements of material thought to the eternal fulfillment and spiritual joys of the divine Mind, which is God.

When I was just beginning to study Christian Science, I was invited by some friends to go with them to a place of questionable reputation. It was the "smart" thing to do at that time. Although I was outwardly doing nothing wrong, the mental atmosphere produced such confusion in my thought, I was miserable. I kept hearing over and over Mrs. Eddy's words in the Christian Science textbook, "Never breathe an immoral atmosphere, unless in the attempt to purify it." † I knew that this was not my real motive for being there, and I determined that even if I lost my friends, I would not make such a choice again. But I was never asked to go to such a place again, nor did I lose my friends.

Mortal mind is a composite of false beliefs bout man. Man is completely spiritual, for the serving control of the infinite goodness. Just think of having an everpresent guide to point the way to new joys by choosing the guidance of divine Mind. the

BIBLE VERSE

The Lord reigneth, he is clothed with majesty; the Lord is clothed with strength, wherewith he hath girded himself: the world also is stablished, that it cannot be

Paalma 93:1

Frequently we hear the excuse, often said way of the Christ. Christ Jesus healed by seeing the perfect man. He turned those in bondage to sin and disease to the light of God, divine Life, and to His ever-protective love. To choose the way of God is to walk out of material, mesmeric confusion into the light of clear direction to ways of peace and harmony. We do have a choice.

> *Joshua 24:15, 16; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 454; †Science and Health, p. 452.

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Quite rightly, the government in Washington aid to China, including military technology. has given thought to the question of whether to The China card if played in full would make allow the sale of sophisticated modern U.S. weapons to mainland China. It has reached a tentative decision to allow nothing to China that would be refused to the Soviet Union.

This, it seems to inc, is the prudent decision to make at this time. It does not mean that the United States will never allow China to buy or have access to the technology of modern American weaponry. A decision not to seli something is easily reversed. A decision to sell is difficult to reverse, but not a decision to not

The argument for giving China access to undern American weapons is a strong one. There is a confrontation between China and the Soviet Union. China is militarily much the weaker. Its weapons are mostly either Soviet weapons of 20 years ago, or Chinese copies of such obsolete equipment. A stable balance of power between China and the Soviet Union is in itself desirable for the United States and for all its friends and allies.

The result is a body of opinion in Washington which favors playing the "China card." By this is meant withdrawal of American troops from Taiwan, derecognition of Taiwan as the goverament of China, formal diplomatic relations with mainland China, and American technical

Virgii Diamond is an enthusiastic young man with a

Groucho moustache and teeth as firmly fixed in a smile

as a Halloween mask. He roams the stores of his native

Brooklyn, announcing (as reported in the Village Voice):

What Virgil is actually selling is his own joke book,

Virgil, it seems, used to write his jokes in a monthly

newsietter to which disk jockeys hard-pressed for an ad

lib would subscribe. Before that he wrote popular songs

- not, evidently, all that popular. And before that he

Some of his jokes sound as if he stole them from his

first audience, the school kids. Sample: "Why do rhinos

You may choose to visualize nervy Virgil with two big

feet - one for getting in the door, the other for getting

out fast after jokes like that. But he claims he sells as

He also claims he sold his first jokes to meter maids

- made up on the spot when he received a \$15 parking

Everybody, in Brooklyn or out, has somebody like Vir-

gil in their class at school. He was the "Don't-look-now-

but guess-who's-coming" kid who entered every class-

was a teacher in the Brooklyn public school system.

charge? Because they don't like to carry cash."

lo-door joke salesman in all of America."

"You Deserve a Joke."

many as 40 books a day.

First, Brooklyn. Tomorrow, the world.

Guns for China

China virtually a member of the American economic and military system, even if not a formal member of the American alliance.

There is no present inclination in Washington to do this. The China card represents a minorlty, not a majority, point of view in the Carter administration. The majority favors keeping things much as they are now, which means a cautious, slow, gradual improvement in rela-tions with China, but nothing spectacular or sudden or drastic. It means continuing to have a diplomatic mission in Taiwan and treating Taiwan for what in fact it is, a member of the American economic community.

It seems to me that there are three powerful reasons for the majority point of view in Washington which outweigh the arguments in favor of the China card. They are as follows:

1. The China card unplayed has as much or more leverage on the Soviet Union as it would have played. Once played Moscow must take countermeasures. Once those measures are taken the power world is in a new situation. It would be too late then to go back to the present stage in which the use of the China card by Washington is a possibility, not a fact.

2. The playing of the China card by Washing-

ton would tend to increase friction between China and the Soviet Union. It might cause the What friends do they really have? If the Soviets to take "preventive" military action States started arming China what is against China. It could lead to an actual war would the men in the Kremlin think, at war would presumably weaken China. It might even lead to the conquest of China by Moscow's armed forces. Washington could be dragged into such a situation. War would at the very least upset the present stability between the two main communist powers. It is that present stability which favors the outside world. The last thing Washington wants is the

3. An even greater danger is that the playing of the China card right now, when dissidence is rife inside the Soviet Union, when Moscow is having increasing difficulty controlling its Eastern European clients and when Moscow's control over outside communist parties is withering - could cause a panic in the Kremlin. This could be seen as "encirclement" by a hostile world closing in around a beleaguered So-

victory of one communist power over the

It must be difficult for most Americans conditioned as they have been to the idea of a belligerent, aggressive and advancing Soviet Union to think of it as encircled and beleaguered and threatened. But from inside the Kremlin the might they decide to do about it?

George Kennan, America's senior a on the Soviet Union, in his latest box Cloud of Danger" identifies that danger momentum of the present arms race g I cannot think of any action by Was more likely to increase the momentum arms race than a deliberate decision ington to equip China with the latest modern of weapons.

For these three reasons it seems to a it is wise and prudent for the govern Washington to be courteous to China erate of its problems, helpful in soh nomic problems insofar as Was so, but not to embrace it as a mind

That leaves unsolved the protein modernization of China's armed in they should be modernized in ordering possible for the Chinese to protect the against the army which Moscow has the on China's frontiers and to contain power in Asia within its present borden. But then, that is China's not Washe,

But these two conditions were not enough. A

human rights program comes from an ex-

traordinary combination of circumstances. Al-

though dedication to human rights (however

imperfectly manifested) has been a fundamen-

tal tenet of American life for the past two hun-

dred years, it took unusual conditions to pro-

duce the present fervent - and in some circles

controversial - drive for a better worldwide

It took, to begin with, the bitter self-exam-

ination which the United States has undergone

as a result of the Vietnam war. Millions of

Americans have questioned whether much of

their country's post-World War II policy

abroad had not been wrongly directed; that is,

toward supporting regimes which, denying hu-

A second circumstance was the national de-

sire, fed by unhappiness over the Watergate af-

fair, to put a more moral foot forward. In

short, to rudeem both the nation's good name

and one's own sense of what America should

man rights, had no sound support at home.

observation of such rights.

In my opinion the so-called Iron Curtain never really was iron. It never was entirely able to prevent the flow of Western ideas and Western manners and customs to the peoples of Eastern Europe, which presumably was its purpose. And it never prevented people in the West from being interested in and sometimes embracing the ideas generated in the Kremlin.

cannot be foreseen. It has aroused strong oppoworsen, rather than better the condition of sition. There can be little question as to why those whom Washington is seeking to help. A third question, and perhaps the most serious of all, is whether the United States is violating the first tenet of equity, which is that one's own hands must be clean. To assume for

the Soviet Union and other repressive regimes oppose it. Such opposition the American people, at least up to the present, tend to discount. Indeed, they even seem to enjoy the discomfort which the crusade brings dictatorial governments. In briof, the American people as well as their government (the national Congress as well as the President's adminis-

found in a Southerner deeply concerned over

civil and human rights. Furthermore, Jimmy

conviction. This, in turn, coincided with what

public opinion surveyors now tell us is a new

wave of religious interest in the United States.

Brought together, these four factors have pro-

duced a government dedicated to human rights

and a public opinion which supports such an ef-

fort. To put it simply, this campaign has made

Americans feel virtuous. From being the mud-

spattered boy of Vietnam, America now strides

Whether this crusade will accomplish much

forth in the shining armor of moral leadership.

Carter was borne along by a deep religious

tration) still take an uncomplicated view of the fundamental human rights than do all the restrictions of the Soviet government.

is that true or false? Who can say? How can it be judged? But there are doubtless more than a few non-Americans who would sincerely make this claim. Yet we doubt if many Americans, even in President Carter's own immediate circle, have faced this aspect of the is-

The charge persistently leveled against Americans by Europeans is that the former's undoubted generosity of heart is too often cancelled out by naiveté. Having become less naive about the United States' ability to change the world through military power, is America now in danger of being equally naive about its ability to alter world conditions through moral might? The answer is not yet visible, nor do many Americans seem to be asking them-

Joseph G. Harrison, a former chief editorial writer for The Christian Science Monitor, spent many years writing from

'Smile, darn you, smile'

Melvin Maddocks

"[ii, my name is Virgil Diamond, and I'm the only door from as if he were Johnny Carson and the rest of us

'He dressed in checks before they were in fashion and kept pulling out this raspberry-colored handkerchief to mop his brow when he told his jokes, as if a particularly hot spotlight were upon him. Everything seemed to qual-Ify as a loke, including "Hi."

He never stopped smiling this manic smile. Did he hope, did he dream, that it would spread over our faces. too? But the thing that drove his captive audience mad was that he could never remember which ghastly jokes he had told us before. Or worse, which jokes we had told him. Maybe he didn't care so long as he got a laugh.

The American joker, after all, is pure native pragmatist. He wants to succeed on the laugh meter, and in the process he is apt to reduce genuine humor, with all its flavor, all its tasty observation, to an instant add-waterand stir wisecrack - the all-purpose one-liner.

A joke bombs. He tries two - not better, just more. And when all else falls, he abandons words and humbly stumbles (oh boy!) into a Jerry Lewis mug-and-falldown-boom routine.

Boy and man, the joker has the desperate soul of a

salesman on probation, and his self-humiliation can an awful thing to see.

But there is more to the joker than a monsiet eg sweating out a success trip. He can say "you deserve! loke" and mean it. He really wants to make peak nappy — to help them "forget their troubles."

Our classroom Virgil Diamond was always at his tel - wasn't he? - at final exam time when we needed by? Yes, even him.

For the American joker is the reverse side of b puritan mask. His ultimate message is not, "Isn't this tunny?" but, "Don't worry . . . Please, don't worry." a the end, he is a strange kind of humanitarian, applying sticking plaster to our angst, and perhaps his own. May Virgil and all comedians find their not-so-simple

The only business more fullle than explaining comes is explaining comedians. With their bouncy walks, coth shoulders, and perpetually raised cycbrows, comedian are so brash, so unstoppable. Yet there is something ter ribly vulnerable about them. On stage there is no suffer ing like the suffering of a comedian who doesn't get to

And who knows what the Virgil Diamonds are really asking for when they inquire so hungrily, "Have yet heard the one ...?" It's almost enough to make pretend you haven't. Almost.

Joseph C. Harsch

President Carter's commitment to a strong specific catalyst was needed. And this was

It came nearest to being iron during the period from 1948 to 1953 - the last years of Stalin's life. Very few Westerners were allowed to travel East of the curtain during those years, and few people who lived inside Stalin's imperial boundaries were allowed out. That was the period of maximum impermeability of the

Nineteen lifty-three is long behind us now The thaw began almost immediately after Stalin's death in that year. Little rivulets of ideas began to find ways through that curtain. The rivulets spread into streams during the Khrushchev period. The flow of ideas forward and backward ever since has been changeable, as though with the seasons. Yet there has never ceased to be a two-way flow. There is a frost on the flow right now. Moscow is not allowing as free a flow of people and ideas as the Helsinki texts intended, and expected, but the flow is substantial - so much so that it has become the main political problem on both sides of that old Stalin line identified by Winston Churchili as an iron curtain.

The Iron Curtain is rusting away

COMMENTARY

What non-Americans should know: U.S. and civil rights

To the West of the curtain in France, Italy, and Spain the central political problem is how to deal with Communist Parties which grow in popular strength as they assert their independence from Moscow.

To the East of the curtain the central political problem is how to deal with the urges of people for the freedoms which are taken for granted in the West and are still largely denied in lands once ruled by Joseph Stalin. These urges have influenced the governments and the policies of the governments of the smaller states which in their various ways are all reaching for greater freedom from Moscow.

Back in March of 1946, at Fulton, Missouri,

'From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subiect in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

Things have changed for the better since then, Half of Berlin is free. Vienna and Belgrade are free, And in the others it is no longer true that Moscow can exercise "an increasing measure of control." On the contrary, Moscow

is clinging to a declining measure of control. It is declining because in all of those once great cities of Europe - except possibly for Sofia there is a steady pull away from Moscow which Moscow resists as best it can, but never with full success. One by one, little by little, sometimes with selbacks, these cities are regaining some control over their own destinies.

Yet three aspects of this human rights cam-

paign which would occur to those in older and

perhaps more cynical countries do not up to

now seem to have struck any large number of

Americans, to judge by the lack of newspaper,

television, and radio comment thereon. The

first question is whether this campaign can

succeed in achieving any but the most minor

results, since any true advance in this field

must surely come from inner conviction in the

A second question is whether, if pushed too

far, reactions may not be created which will

a moment the role of devit's advocate. I can

argue that each day the oceanic wave of

largely unchecked crime in the United States

deprives far greater numbers of its citizens of

lands effected, not from outside pressure.

To the West of the line there is an undertanding distrust of their local communist parties. Ever since the label Eurocommunism came into general use (about two years ago) there has existed a suspicion among others that the communist assertion of independence from Moscow was tactical rather than honest and could be nothing more than a Kremlin trick. But the grounds for that suspicion have been much eroded in recent days.

Most impressive has been the attack on Spain's Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo in New Times, the main Moscow weekly on foreign affairs, and the reply to it by Seffor Carrillo and his principal lieutenants in Spain.

The New Times article, of June 23, says Euocommunism was "coined by bourgeois theorists," is aimed at splitting the world communist movement, and attempts to discredit the Soviet Union "in terms that even the most reactionary writers do not often venture to use,"

Three days later, on June 26, the entire 180member central committee of the Spanish Communist Party issued a firm and sharp rejoinder. It accused Moscow of using "anapractice is one of the reasons why Soviet-style communism "cannot be presented as an ideal model of socialist society," and asserted that "the way called Eurocommunism offers the only valid alternative for the advance to socialism" of countries in Western Europe.

Since then the Spanish party's line has been approved by Dolores Ibarruri, known during the Spanish civil war as La Pasionaria, and by other harder-line figures in the Spanish party. It has been applauded by the Yugoslav Communist Party which was the first to break from Moscow discipline. And Sefior Carrillo has held a press conference at which he called the Moscow attack "Stalinist," compared the New Times attack to "excommunication by the Holy Office," and thought it possible that Moscow would now try to build a rival communist party in Spain.

In deciding whether Eurocommunism is real or a trick it is to be remembered that the Yugoslav break from Moscow was long called a trick by Western doubters. The same was said of the Chinese break. The Yugoslavs have been going their own way since 1947. The Chinese have been so independent since 1960 that the Soviets keep an army of a million men on their common frontier. It is probably time to accept Eurocommunism as being as truly independent from Moscow as Yugoslav and Chinese com-

Readers write

Food council's good menu

When the council has come of account tions providing for the council was created in large. It was the council was created in large to the council was created in large to the council was created in large to the council was created in large. It was the council was created in large to the council was council to a character that the council was created in large to the council was council to the council was created in large to the council was council to the council was created in large to the council was council was created in large to the council was created in large overcome the council's disorganized and con-

tentions beginnings.

They had begun to learn how to work to emergency food reserve (in addition to the gelhor in a productive and mature fashion.

The new "working almosphere" had its the end of the Year; to which U.S. Agriculture cluding the end of the Year; to which U.S. Agriculture cluding the end of the Year; to which U.S. Agriculture cluding agreed on the need to speedify conclude negonation behalf of the United States.

It give developing nations greater access to level of coreal food aid of 10 million tons and would be an international system of nationally world Food Conference of 1974;

The integration of naticion programs as a note food security and stabilize food prices.

The issues of reserves and liberalizing trade have been deadlocked for yours in other informational forms including the international Wheat Council in London and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations

Manila In addition, the meeting agreed to resolute it had been generally recognized that the Or it could have been the result in addition for

tilizars, pesticides, high-yielding seed varieties, and appropriate farm technology.

Formation of a 500,000 ton international

• This integration of mutrition programs as a major part of development plans.

But Manila may represent a move beyond niera calls forting that long; action, it may be a major attention will exhibit action. It may be a tive political will indicate an oring resolutions into effect.

ticulated at the World Food Conference. In a developing country — albeit at the single Group of 77." the unofficial caucus of the modern Philippine International Communications. "Group of 77," the unofficial caucus of the ma- Center. Jority of developing countries, had often led to In any case, there was no contented irreconcitable illegated with the base of irreconcilable disputes with industrial nations, tween the Group of 77 as a bloc and the atmosphere of brevious consult seattle disputes with industrial nations, tween the Group of 77 as a bloc and the atmosphere of brevious consult seattle disputes the action of 77 are atmosphere of brevious consult seattle disputes. atmosphere of previous council meetings, inchiding the May preparatory meetings. In- any collective statements. For the chief meeting in Rome, each country spoke only for its own interest feared that this third season. members feared that this third session would and policies.

But the tone of the Manila meeting was constructive and friendly from the outset.

mination by member nations to avoid dam, is to translate this consensus into enceptive aging dontile, or from optimism over im. litteal action at the national level, tappy fact that for the first time a U.S. Secretary of Agriculture personally attended the science student at the Massachuse grain for the interpational emargency grain re
the institute's International Nutrition of the institute of International Nutrition of the institute in International Nutrition of the institute in International Nutrition of the institute in Internation of the Internation of Internation of the Interna

Unfortunately the council's resolution however strongly worded - do not in selves feed hungry people or increase fool? This may have resulted partly from a deter—exists in the international community he minimum by member nations to avoid dam—is to translate this consensus into effective aging dundict or translate this consensus into effective

> Mr. Wallerstein, a graduate politic science student at the Massachusells stitute of Technology, is associated the institute's international Nutrition Pa

On Cyprus and on doubts about UFOs

In your editorial, "Turkey in transition," you UFO riddle refer to Mr. Ecevit's role in "securing Turkish Cypriot rights on Cyprus." I would like to point by the Monitor to tunidentified flying objects."

Some character of the Turkish Cypfallen far from its otherwise distinguished riots secure minority rights within the context of a workable majority rule.

Educational, cultural, and religious rights have never been in question, nor has guaranteed proportional representation in government and civil/military service; it is the excessive political "rights" that have been the source of controversy. What most Americans do not realize is that the Constitution essentially imposed on the Cypriots in 1960 gave the 18 percent Turkish minority 30 percent of the representation in government and civil service, as well as the right to veto legislation. It is hardly surprising that such an arrangement

It should have been made clear by now to the Turks that it is revulsion at their massive violation of international laws and Greek Cypriot human rights, as well as of our own law on misuse of our military aid, that prompt Con- of these examples in the Condon report) and gress to restrict arms sales, not the "pressures of a vocal but small Greek minority."

Falls Church, Va.

I have been dismayed by the coverage given standards of journalism.

Chicago

Your article about Dr. Sturrock's survey lacks your normal acumen. Although I have not seen his survey results (except as you published them). I am willing to guess that of the responding American Astronomical Society members who thought UFOs were "certainly . probably . . . or possibly" deserving of scientific study, there were in fact few who checked "certainly" or "possibly." I considered "possibly" an extremely weak answer.

I wonder if these survey results are really worthy of your leading paragraph "a survey of trained sky watchers . . . feel UFOs . deserve further scientific study"?

Furthermore you should not repeat UFO reports without qualifying words, such as "alleged." As you must be aware, many UFO reports are blatant frauds (there are a number many of the remaining reports are made by people who automatically accept the most sen-Anne M. Rice sational interpretation of the senses. Sadly

able to realistically evaluate a perception that in generations. The South Moluccans are a people with a past lost to them

Member of American Astronomical Society

'Hostages freed'

Your editorial concerning the freeing of hostages from South Moluccan terrorists, saying it is now time for healing, paints a rather general rosy picture of relief. While the newspaper is correct in asserting understanding is necessary, the wounds are too deep to heal properly, at least for the South Moluce:

This lot of people were exiled from their land as a result of the human conditions of expansionism that prevailed over Indonesia during the fluid aftermath at the end of World War II. The South Moluccans having rejected an initial federated state in Indonesia over a quarter of a century ago have seen, today, the foreign, political, economic, and ethnic solidification of their homeland.

One can only hope that whatever good these

enough, there are few people who are suffi-clently alert to the illusions of the mind to be tinct species, but be sustained by their future pect the Monitor, especially, to be on guard in a war long ago. But the battles and fights, against such illusory reports. only try to condemn, praise, and understand at the same time.

Salt Lake City Tab Lya Une

The Queen's Jubilee May I as an Englishwoman now in the States

express my very loving thanks for the beautiful supplement about our dear Queen, It is something to really treasure. How proud we were of the wonderful recen-

tion given by the American people when our royal family came here last year. And how happily we welcome you all to the United King-

Joliet, III. Elisabeth Hartland McCoy We invite readers' letters for this column, Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115,

